THE

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK

MINUTES, REPORTS, AND CORRESPONDENCE

WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

BY

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS

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UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE,
1861.

JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman.*
SIMEON DRAPER, *Vice-Chairman,*
*WILLIAM M. EVARTS, *Secretary,*
THEODORE DEHON, *Treasurer,*
MOSES TAYLOR,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
*EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
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CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
JAMES T. BRADY,
RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS,
*ABIEL A. LOW,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,
*A. C. RICHARDS,

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

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* Surviving, January 1, 1885.

EDITOR'S NOTE

THE active labor of the Union Defence Committee, which was raised for a special emergency, ended in the spring of 1862; but the organization was maintained to recover from the Government such part of the sum subscribed by the citizens of New York as was a just charge against it. Later the Committee organized several public movements in encouragement of the national authorities.

In the spring of 1864 the Committee definitely adjourned, leaving to their Finance Committee the disposition of the small remainder of the Citizens' Fund; the public fund, appropriated by the city, having been already accounted for and closed. Order was given that a full report of the action of the Committee be published, and their Secretary, the late Prosper M. Wetmore, was charged with its preparation. Death interrupted him in this work, and until quite recently the scattered documents of the Committee could not be gathered. When, after much labor and delay, the various Minutes, Reports and Correspondence were collected, the surviving members of the Committee intrusted them to the editor of these pages. The historical introduction, mainly drawn from contemporaneous publications, aims to present a succinct, impartial narrative of the events which gave rise to the Committee and of those in which it itself took a part—second in importance to that of no civil body in the loyal States.

NEW YORK, *January* 1, 1885.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

HISTORY

THE news of the capitulation of Fort Sumter, on the evening of Saturday, the 13th April, 1861, and of its surrender by Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., to the Confederate authorities, the following day, reached Washington Sunday morning, the 14th, and was announced in New York in the evening. The details of the gallant defence of the fort were published in the newspapers of Monday, the 15th, and the same morning a proclamation of the President was issued calling forth the militia of the States, to the amount of 75,000, and 'appealing to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrong already long enough endured.' In response to this call, Governor Morgan issued a proclamation, under date of Thursday, the 18th April, announcing "a formal requisition by the President upon the State of New York 'for a quota of seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each,' to be immediately detached from the militia of this State, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged," and in conformity thereto the Governor called for the aforesaid quota, consisting of six hundred and forty-nine officers and twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-one men, forming an aggregate force of thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty men.

The first troops who marched in response to the call of the President were the four regiments of the Massachusetts quota;

of these the Sixth Regiment, Colonel Jones, left Boston on the 17th, reached New York the following morning, and left a few hours later for Washington.

Orders (General Order, No. 15) were issued from the General Headquarters at Albany on the 17th April, by Adjutant-General J. Meredith Read, Jr., directing Major-General Sandford, "commanding the First Division N. Y. S. M., to detail one regiment of eight hundred men, or two regiments amounting to the same number, for immediate service." In accordance with this order, General Sandford instantly ordered out the Seventh Regiment, and telegraphed to Lieutenant-General Scott the same day, April 17th, that they were ready to march, and waiting orders. The ranks were immediately filled, and the regiment marched, 991 strong, Friday, April 19th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The subscription of merchants of the City made at the Chamber of Commerce, on the 17th of April, to the amount of sixty-one hundred and forty dollars hastened the perfect equipment of this favorite corps.

The other regiments of the First Division N. Y. S. M. displayed the same patriotic alacrity, and impatiently awaited marching orders. On the 19th General Sandford ordered the 6th, 12th, and 71st Regiments to assemble at their armories the following day, Saturday, at three o'clock, armed and equipped for embarkation.

These Regiments, it will be remembered, all belonged to the New York State Militia, and their services were understood to be provisional until volunteer regiments could be recruited and organized to fill their places. On the 16th the Legislature passed an act "authorizing the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence," and on the 18th, the Adjutant-General of the State issued a general order directing the organization and enrollment of the quota, the force to be divided into two divisions, four brigades, and seventeen regiments. The force volunteering under the pro-

visions of the act to *be enrolled for a term of two years* unless sooner discharged. The requisite clothing, arms and accouterments to be furnished at the expense of the State or the United States.

The danger with which the capital was menaced did not admit of a moment's delay.

On the morning of Saturday, April the 20th, the entire city was agitated by the news of the attack of the mob upon the Massachusetts troops on their march through the streets of Baltimore the previous day. The anxiety concerning the fate of the New York Seventh was great, but its experience in dealing with rioters inspired confidence in their ability to force their way through all obstructions. It was also announced that the Northern Central Railroad Company would transport no more troops over its line to Washington, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having adopted the same course. The safety of the capital depended upon the activity of the seaboard cities. Thousands were daily offering their services and signing their names, and there was great complaint against the delay in the receipt of the enlistment rolls. Governor Morgan was repeatedly urged by telegram to send forward large bodies of men. The authorities at Washington, however, better aware of the precise situation, had requested him to await further directions.

The proclamation of the President appealed directly to the citizens, and was instantly answered. On the morning of Monday, the 15th April, the *Tribune* published a call for a patriotic mass meeting, which was circulated for signature during the day. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, a number of prominent citizens, who are described as the 'solid men of Wall Street,' met at No. 30 Pine Street. Mr. Christopher R. Robert was called to the chair, and Mr. Simeon B. Chittenden acted as secretary. A committee of ten was formed, of which Mr. Charles H. Marshall was chairman, to call together a meeting of citizens without delay, and a resolution expressing

the sense of the meeting that, before the Legislature adjourn, action should be taken to put the militia of the State on a war footing was telegraphed to the Governor. The committee adjourned to the evening at the house of Mr. Robert H. McCurdy, No. 36 East Fourteenth Street, to prepare a call, draft resolutions, and procure speakers for the proposed meeting. The committee met again Tuesday morning at ten o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce, and reported a call for the meeting, inviting the citizens of New York and its vicinity, without regard to previous political opinions or associations, to meet on Friday evening at a place to be later named. A sub-committee, of which Mr. John A. Dix was chairman, was appointed to draft resolutions and choose speakers. These proceedings were reported to a committee of two hundred merchants and others, who met at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday at noon. Mr. Charles H. Marshall presided, and Mr. Seth B. Hunt acted as secretary. A committee appeared from the Stock Exchange, and a delegation on behalf of the gentlemen who had circulated the call published in the *Tribune* of Monday. They were cordially received and took part in the councils. At the suggestion of Mr. Chittenden, the plan for a mass meeting on Friday evening was abandoned, and it was unanimously resolved to hold the meeting on Union Square, around the statue of Washington, at three o'clock. The citizens were invited to close their places of business at two o'clock. Upon a statement that the Seventh Regiment New York State Militia might be needed in Washington before Saturday, a subscription was opened and immediately responded to. A resolution was also adopted thanking the Governor for the prompt response to the call of the President.

The executive committee met on Thursday, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. R. H. McCurdy presided, and Mr. J. Smith Homans acted as secretary. It was resolved to request the Hon. John A. Dix to preside at the meeting, and a

committee was appointed to invite the attendance of Major Robert Anderson, his officers and men, who had arrived from Fort Sumter on the steamship *Baltic* on the day previous.

On Thursday evening the Committee on Resolutions and Speakers met at the house of Mr. Dix, No. 3 West Twenty-first Street, and issued invitations to prominent speakers of all political parties. On Tuesday morning the call appeared, signed by seventy-three gentlemen, of whom the Hon. John A. Dix was the first. The call bore date of the 16th of April.

At one o'clock the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, in response to the proclamation of the President. The rooms were thronged. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, and a committee was formed to raise funds in aid of the volunteers of the city and their families. This committee, of which Mr. William E. Dodge was chairman, was the first organized for this purpose. Twenty-one thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot. A committee of influential capitalists was also appointed to secure the immediate taking of the remaining nine millions of the Government loan. A resolution was passed recommending the Government to blockade the Southern ports. The Committee on Resolutions met at the house of the Hon. John A. Dix in the evening, and perfected the resolutions for the mass meeting.

THE UNION SQUARE MEETING OF SATURDAY, APRIL THE 20TH

From the early morning, all business except of the most imperative nature was absolutely suspended, the streets were thronged with a surging mass of people, and the national colors waved from every building. The inhabitants, with scarcely an exception, wore the national colors in some form—rosettes, badges, or improvised cockades. Union Square was a red, white and blue wonder; not only the adjacent hotels, the Clarendon, the Everett, the Union Place, and the Monument House, displayed national colors in profusion, but from nearly

every private house, from Spingler Institute, and from the Church of the Puritans, the flag of our Union waved proudly. Here, at three o'clock, more than one hundred thousand people gathered in the largest meeting ever held on this continent. Five stands had been erected under the direction of the general committee of citizens.

The Hon. John A. Dix presided over the vast assemblage, assisted by the following gentlemen:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Peter Cooper,	Greene C. Bronson,	W. B. Astor,
W. M. Evarts,	W. C. Bryant,	Pelatiah Perit,
George Bancroft,	John A. King,	James Boorman,
Stewart Brown,	John J. Phelps,	R. B. Minturn,
Henry Grinnell,	Moses Taylor,	O. D. F. Grant,
W. E. Dodge,	Watts Sherman,	Edwin Croswell,
L. G. B. Cannon,	Jno. D. Wolfe,	Seth B. Hunt,
Frederick Bronson,	F. A. Conkling,	A. J. Williamson,
D. H. Arnold,	Edwin Dobbs,	Joseph Stuart,
R. H. McCurdy,	Jos. W. Alsop,	E. E. Morgan,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Nath. Hayden,	John Lloyd,
Chas. H. Russell,	Robert Ray,	Benj. L. Swan,
Jno. C. Jones,	David Hoadley,	Robert J. Taylor,
I. N. Phelps,	James Low,	John Ewen,
Jas. A. Briggs,	John D. Jones,	William C. Bryce,
Henry F. Vail,	A. B. Baylis,	Elnathan Thorn,
W. B. Maclay,	Fred Kapp,	Alexander Duncan,
George Folsom,	Andrew Carrigan,	A. C. Kingsland,
Isaac Ferris,	J. Auchincloss,	M. Franklin,
D. R. Martin,	Wm. Chauncey,	H. B. Claflin,
William Bryce,	A. S. Hewitt,	S. B. Althause,
Peter Lorillard,	Erastus Brooks,	Joseph Seligman,
S. Livingston,	W. H. Osborn,	A. A. Vanderpoel,
W. W. De Forest,	Anson Herrick,	Theodore Fowler,
Daniel Leroy,	S. L. Mitchill,	Augustus Schell,
Chas. Christmas,	J. B. Varnum,	William Hall,
Charles A. Secor,	John T. Hoffman,	Hamilton Fish,
Luther Bradish,	Fernando Wood,	A. T. Stewart,
Morris Ketchum,	Jonathan Sturges,	J. J. Astor.

SECRETARIES.

J. Smith Homans,	J. T. Johnston,	D. D. Lord,
George A. Vogel,	Chas. B. Norton,	John Bigelow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. H. Marshall, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
	Jas. G. De Forest.	

Stand No. 1 fronted the equestrian statue of Washington, on the eastern side of the park, and was in charge of Mr. R. H. McCurdy.

Mr. Dix was accompanied by Major Robert Anderson, Surgeon Crawford, Captains Doubleday and Foster, and Lieutenant Hall, who had arrived from Fort Sumter in the city the day before on the *Baltic*.

The Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, the venerable pastor of the Brick Church, opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. R. H. McCurdy introduced Mr. Dix as chairman, and nominated the vice-presidents and secretaries, whose names had been agreed upon by the general committee. After an address by Mr. Dix, the resolutions were read by Mr. McCurdy and unanimously adopted. Speeches followed from the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Senator Edward D. Baker, of Oregon, and the Hon. Robert J. Walker. A letter was read from Archbishop Hughes. Speeches followed from the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the city, ex-Governor Hunt, the Hon. R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, William M. Evarts, Simeon B. Chittenden, and Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale.

Stand No. 2 was in front of the Everett House, and in charge of Mr. Samuel Sloan. The proceedings were here opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church. The Hon. Hamilton Fish presided. The resolutions were read by Mr. William E. Dodge. Speeches were made by the Hon. John Cochrane, Mr. Wm. Ketchum, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Richard O'Gorman, Gen. Ira P. Davis, Professor Mitchell, Samuel Hotaling and Samuel Hallett.

Stand No. 3 was on the Broadway side of the Square, near

Seventeenth Street, and in charge of Mr. James A. Harrington. The Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Preston. Mr. Richard Warren read the list of vice-presidents and secretaries, and Mr. John C. Hamilton the resolutions. Speeches were made by David S. Coddington, Oswald Ottendorfer, Frederick Kapp, Ignatz Koch, Otto Sackersdorff, Gustav Schwab, Hugo Wesendonck and D. Snodgrass.

Stand No. 4 was on the Broadway side of the Square, facing Plymouth Church at Fifteenth Street, and in charge of Mr. Royal Phelps. Mr. Moses H. Grinnell presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye of the Collegiate Reformed Church. Mr. Edwards Pierrepont read the resolutions, and speeches were made by William Curtis Noyes, Senator Spinola, David Dudley Field, W. J. A. Fuller and Theodore Tilton.

Stand No. 5 was on the eastern side of the Square, midway between the Washington Statue and the Everett House. Ex-Alderman Benson presided, and speeches were made by Col. Jos. B. Simpson and Messrs. Abbott Perkins, J. K. Furlong, H. S. Chittenden of Ohio, C. B. Hulshart and Edmond Blankman. During the progress of the meeting a telegraphic dispatch was read from Governor Morgan announcing that he had been enabled to respond without delay to the requisition of the War Department and was prepared to meet further demands from the present organized military forces, at least until the volunteers could be got ready; that he was in communication with the Secretary of War, and this enabled him to act in accordance with the wishes of the Federal authorities. A second dispatch from the Governor announced that orders had been received for four additional organized regiments and two of volunteers to proceed without delay and that Gen. Sandford had authority to charter the necessary steamers for that purpose. Major Anderson was escorted from stand to stand, and at each was received with

the greatest enthusiasm. A committee was appointed to receive funds in support of the public authorities. The assemblage did not disperse until nightfall.

On Sunday, April 21st, the three regiments to whom marching orders had been issued by General Sandford embarked on steamers chartered for their conveyance to Washington. The attack on the Massachusetts troops and the burning of the bridges on the Baltimore road on the night of Friday, the 19th had determined the authorities at Washington upon a line of water transportation. The Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney, went on board the *Ariel;* the Twelfth, Col. Butterfield, upon the *Baltic*, and the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosburgh, on board the *R. R. Cuyler*. These, and numerous other vessels for the transportation of troops and material of war, had been chartered by a commissioner of the Federal Government. Fourteen were already provisioned and waiting orders. Each of these regiments was recruited to its full standard. All were fully armed, but less than one-half were uniformed, the ranks having been filled up by fresh recruits.

Governor Morgan, anxious for the safety of the national capital, arrived in New York city early Monday morning to hasten the general movement. General Chester A. Arthur, of the Governor's staff, was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, established his quarters at the corner of White and Elm Streets on Monday morning, and was at once busily engaged with the necessary arrangements for the clothing, quartering, and provisioning of the men. Four depots were opened for this service by this energetic officer. The general depot was in command of Brig.-General Charles Yates. A special order being issued by the Adjutant-General that one regiment of the First Division be encamped on the Battery, to be followed by others in succession, General Sandford directed the Fifth Regiment to take post at that place, and authorized a requisition for ammunition. During the day it was announced that New York city, besides being

the headquarters of the regular army of the United States, had also been designated as the headquarters of the Department of the East, and that Major-General John E. Wool, second in rank to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, would take command. This department comprised all the country east of the Mississippi River. The general arrived in the city in the evening and took quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

At ten o'clock (Monday) the Committee of Twenty-one, ordered by the great mass meeting held on Union Square on the 20th, met at the Chamber of Commerce and organized with the appointment of the Hon. John A. Dix as president, of Simeon Draper as vice-president, and Mr. William M. Evarts as secretary. The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen were added to the Committee. Messrs. Theodore Dehon and Augustus C. Richards, members of the original committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to collect subscriptions, were also added. After selecting a sub-committee on organization, adjournment was made to the house of Mr. Dix at eight in the evening, when sub-committees were named. These were four in number—viz., an Executive Committee, a Committee on Correspondence and Publications, a Finance Committee, and a Committee on Collection and Subscription. At this meeting official communication was received from the Select Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore was Secretary, declaring its intention, after completing the business before them, to merge itself in the General Committee of Twenty-six.

The activity displayed by the Select Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appears in the record of the official proceedings of that body on the 2d May; the next meeting: "Mr. Theodore Dehon, the Treasurer appointed to raise funds for the equipment of troops, reported that he had received $115,853; of this sum $92,884 had been expended as directed, leaving a bal-

ance of $22,969, which had been transferred to the treasurer of the Union Defence Committee."

The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen met on the evening of Monday, the 22d of April. Patriotic resolutions were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and the sum of five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of the families of volunteers to be expended under the direction of the Committee appointed at the Union Square meeting. The State authorities were authorized to erect barracks in the City Hall Park. The heads of departments and bureaus were authorized to continue on their pay-rolls all persons belonging to existing military organizations or volunteering for the defence of the country. A message was later laid before the Board of Aldermen from the Mayor, Fernando Wood, urging the immediate appropriation of one million dollars for the equipment and support of the volunteers, and suggesting that a tax be levied for the purpose.

The Board of Councilmen passed an ordinance appropriating one million dollars for the equipment and outfit of the military force, to be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers to be approved by a committee to be known as the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New York," consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, Presidents of the Boards of the Common Council and the gentlemen appointed at the great Union meeting; bonds to be issued for the sums required to be designated "Union Defence Fund Bonds of the City of New York."

The Aldermen's room was tendered for the sessions of the Committee.

By the foregoing it appears that it was by the letter of the ordinance which was adopted by the Board of Councilmen that the Committee of Twenty-six appointed at the Union Square Meeting of the 20th April, with the addition of the city authorities, received the name of "The Union Defence Committee of the City of New York," a name and style adopted by

resolution of all the gentlemen named, on Tuesday the 23d instant.

Thus officially recognized the Committee entered earnestly upon its work. A circular was issued on the 24th by the Sub-Committee on Correspondence inviting co-operation from other organizations having a similar end in view, and information, advice or suggestions to advance the public interests. On the 25th notice was given of the organization of the Committee and of the establishment of permanent offices at No. 30 Pine Street. The Committee met daily at 12 M.; the offices were open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. In addition the Executive Committee met daily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8 P.M.

The State militia were rapidly moved forward by General Sandford. On Tuesday, the 23d April, the 8th Regiment, Colonel Lyons, and the 69th, Colonel Corcoran, sailed on the *James Adger*, this making six regiments of the First Division N. Y. S. M., all from New York City, dispatched since the receipt of the requisition from Washington. The same day the *Marion* sailed with the 13th N. Y. S. M., Col. Smith, and the 28th N. Y. S. M., Col. Bennett, both Brooklyn regiments. The same day, also, the 25th N. Y. S. M., from Albany, which had reached the city the day previous, was embarked on the *Parkersburg*. The 5th N. Y. S. M., Colonel Schwarzwalder, was ordered to encamp on the Battery on the 25th. This regiment was essentially composed of Germans. The sum of $9,300 was already contributed by private subscription for their outfit and the support of their families. All these regiments except the 7th were mustered for three months' service. Meanwhile the enrollment of volunteers proceeded with activity. The 2d, 9th, 14th and 79th, all State regiments, volunteered for the war. Of these the 2d, Colonel Tompkins; the 9th, Colonel Stiles, and the 79th, Colonel Cameron, were New York City regiments and belonged to the First Division N. Y. S. M. The 14th, Colonel Wood, was a Brooklyn regiment and part of the

Second Division. They at once became the object of the special care of the Union Defence Committee. Other organizations had already been formed, with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce Committee. These were the 1st Regiment Advance Guard, commanded by Colonel Abram Duryeé, mustered into the service April 23d, and ordered to Fort Schuyler the same day; the 1st Regiment New York State Volunteers, Colonel Wm. H. Allen, which was also mustered and marched to quarters on Staten Island. The Union Volunteers, Colonel William Wilson, equipped and uniformed, were already under marching orders. In addition to these were the Zouave Regiment, composed of members of the New York City Fire Department, under command of Colonel Ellsworth; the Garibaldi Guard, Colonel d'Utassy; the 1st Regiment Scott Life Guard, Colonel Hudson; the second Scott Life Guard, Colonel J. H. Hobart Ward; the New York State Steuben Volunteers, Colonel Bendix; the 1st Regiment German Rifles, Colonel Blenker; the 2d Regiment Advance Guard; the Volunteer Naval Brigade of New York, Colonel Commandant Washington Allen Bartlett, and sundry minor organizations which were later merged in larger bodies. The names here given are those under which the several regiments originally formed and were mustered. They were later numbered under State regulations.

Stimulated by the patriotic action of the Common Council for the care of the families of the soldiers and the prompt action of the Committee, organizations were rapidly recruited.

By General Order No. 17, issued by the Adjutant-General April 25, under resolution of the Board of State Officers, twenty-one additional regiments were authorized to be embodied, making a total of thirty-eight regiments of volunteers to serve for two years, irrespective of the militia regiments already in service.

The Sixth Massachusetts, the regiment which was attacked

in Baltimore on the morning of the 19th, was the only body of men which was moved to Washington by rail. They arrived at he capital late in the afternoon. The 8th Regiment Massachusetts reached Philadelphia on the evening of Friday, the 19th, and with them Brigadier-General Butler, who had been assigned to the command. General Butler moved his troops by rail to Havre de Grace, where he seized the ferry-boat *Maryland* and steamed to Annapolis, arriving in the evening.

The 7th New York, which also left New York on Friday, reached Philadelphia at two o'clock on the morning of the 20th; but information being received that the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace had been destroyed, Colonel Lefferts telegraphed to Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, at Washington, at five in the evening, that he had been informed by the president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad that Governor Hicks of Maryland had stated that no more troops could pass through Baltimore. Receiving no reply to his telegram, the Colonel himself decided on his course, and at eleven o'clock chartered the steamer *Boston;* and, telegraphing again to the Secretary of War with a request that he should be met off Fortress Monroe, or at the mouth of the Potomac, with orders as to the route to Washington, he embarked his regiment, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the *Boston* steamed down the Delaware, and at dawn of Sunday morning, 21st inst., reached the mouth of the harbor of Annapolis. Here they found the famous frigate *Constitution*, Captain Blake, the training-ship of the Naval Academy, which had been saved from falling into the hands of the Secessionists. The *Maryland* had run aground. After some ineffectual efforts by the *Boston* to tow out the unfortunate ferry-boat, Colonel Lefferts on the afternoon of Monday, the 22d, at four o'clock, landed his men and encamped at Annapolis, the pioneers of the war in occupying this important post. The Massachusetts men were soon after landed by the *Boston*. At once seizing the railroad depot, they began

to mend the rail and repair an old locomotive which they found in a damaged state. During the day Colonel Lander, a trusted and excellent officer, came on from Washington with orders from General Scott. He reported that the situation of affairs at Washington was extremely critical, and that the Government was intensely anxious that the 7th should hasten to its relief. General Butler awaited the arrival from Philadelphia of the 5th Massachusetts, with its artillery. At four o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th, Colonel Lefferts put his command in march for Annapolis Junction. With them marched a detachment of the 8th Massachusetts, accompanying the train they had improvised. Annapolis Junction was reached between three and four o'clock Thursday morning, April the 25th. Here they found the railroad in the hands of the Government, and shortly after a train came in to receive them. Leaving the Junction at ten, the regiment arrived at Washington at noon.

The regiment of Rhode Island, Colonel Burnside, reached New York on the 21st. Governor Sprague accompanied the expedition. They left in the afternoon for Annapolis, and marched to Washington on the 26th.

On the 27th, thirteen thousand troops were already in Washington, and eight thousand more near at hand. The capital was safe. The safety of Washington was thus secured by this flank movement; the question of the direct route through Baltimore was still open. The North chafed with impatience at the delay of the Government, but the President was unwilling to take any action that might, perhaps, precipitate the secession of Maryland, and even consented, at the urgent request of the Mayor of Baltimore, to order the withdrawal of twenty-five hundred Pennsylvania troops from Cockeysville, a point seventeen miles from Baltimore, where they had guarded the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and thus held open an important route into Maryland. Immediately upon the evacuation of

Cockeysville, the Secessionists without opposition destroyed all the bridges up to the Pennsylvania line.

This apparent weakness excited the greatest indignation. "Through Baltimore to Washington!" was the popular cry of civilians as well as of soldiers. Meanwhile the Mayor of Baltimore forbade the removal of provisions from the city, and it seemed as though there were an organized plan to starve out the capital. At no time was the Government in such danger of losing its control over its own forces. The popular sentiment was strongly expressed in an open letter addressed by George Law to the President, on the 25th of April, in which occurs the following passage:

"The public mind is already excited to the highest point that this state of things has been so long tolerated; and the people are determined that free and uninterrupted communication with the seat of Government shall be immediately established, not by circuitous routes, but by the direct lines of communication that they have heretofore traveled over, and it *is demanded of the Government that they at once take measures to open and establish those lines of communication, and that they protect and preserve them from any further interruption. Unless this is done the people will be compelled to take it into their own hands, let the consequences be what they may, and let them fall where they will.* It is certainly most desirable that this be done through the regularly constituted authorities at Washington; and the Government is earnestly requested to act without delay."

This letter appeared in the New York Daily *Tribune* of Friday, April 26th, 1861.

Such was the condition of public affairs when the Union Defence Committee entered upon their important duties.

ACTION OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

The chief labor fell upon the Executive Committee. This committee consisted of ten members with the addition of the

President of the General Committee, the Treasurer and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Simeon Draper was the permanent Chairman, and Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore the Secretary of this Committee. Later the Committee was increased to fifteen. They met daily at No. 30 Pine Street, and every evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On Tuesday the 23d, the Executive Committee organized and appointed seven sub-committees, among whom the business was distributed. That on provisions and supplies was instructed to take immediate steps to forward provisions for the troops in the field.

The Committee then called upon Vice-President Hamlin, at his lodgings, and later waited on General Wool at his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the evening a special agent was dispatched to Washington with instructions and a cypher arranged for correspondence. Mr. Charles H. Haswell was intrusted with the confidential mission, and his services were permanently engaged. Later Mr. George L. Schuyler was also employed, and on one occasion Mr. George T. M. Davis, an old personal friend of President Lincoln, was sent on a special mission.

On the 24th, Mr. Charles H. Russell was empowered to purchase cannon from the foundry at West Point or elsewhere. Under this authority this gentleman purchased sixteen rifled cannon from the aforesaid foundry.

Arrangements were made to provide clothing for the troops, and Mr. Wadsworth on the 24th, chartered the steamer *Kill von Kull* to leave the next morning with one hundred laborers and tools to lay rail and keep open the railroad. Her destination was Annapolis, and she was to maintain communication with Washington. This was a large double-end side-wheel ferry boat of great capacity, and did excellent service in the transportation of troops between Annapolis and Fortress Monroe, Washington and Perryville (Havre de Grace). In the condition of affairs at Baltimore this was the quickest and surest route. Later in

the day, information being received from General Wool that two privateers were fitting out in Chesapeake Bay, the Committee chartered the steamer *Quaker City* to act as convoy to all other vessels. The *Kill von Kull*, however, was held under her charter, and sailed the next day with horses and provisions under the instructions of the United States Government. She returned to New York on the 14th May, and the Committee issued their warrant for the expense of her charter in the sum of $15,588.77.

The *Quaker City* was chartered from Messrs. P. Hargous & Co. for thirty days at one thousand dollars per day, with the option of further engagement or purchase at $140,000. She was about to sail for Havana, but discharged her cargo, and was fitted out and armed at the Navy Yard. Commodore Breese assigned Captain Shufeldt to her command. On the 25th, the *Monticello*, which was also equipped at the Navy Yard, sailed for Chesapeake Bay. The *Quaker City* and the *Monticello* were provided with twenty rifled muskets, ordered by General Wool from the Springfield Armory at the request of Mr. John A. Dix. The *Monticello* was followed on the 26th by the dispatch boat *Yankee*, with an armament, and under sealed orders. On the 25th, the steamship *Kedar*, which arrived from Liverpool on the 22d, was chartered from Messrs. Cunard & Co. for twenty days or longer at $2,000 per day, with the privilage of purchase at $350,000. These charters were all made under the authority of General Wool.

The *Quaker City* was well armed and equipped, and had a remarkable career, capturing between May 14th and July 10th eight prizes, one of which was sold under decree of the admiralty, the net proceeds of vessel and cargo amounting to above $130,000. She was later purchased by the United States Government.

Provisions were sent to Annapolis by the steamer *Columbia* to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and

sums were remitted to the regiments in the field for the purpose of purchasing stores.

The equipment of the troops under marching orders and the organization of the volunteers was the chief business of the Committee, and required a labor in detail which the minutes of the Executive Committee clearly demonstrate. Of equal importance was the relief of families of soldiers. This was finally intrusted to ward committees, which acted under the directions and regulations of Mr. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller of the city. By them the city appropriation was distributed in accordance with carefully devised and printed forms.

On the 25th, Mr. Orison Blunt, Supervisor of the city, was authorized to purchase arms and ammunition.

On the 26th a message was received from the Mayor of Philadelphia, announcing a telegram from Washington, to the effect that the city was safe, a sufficient number of men having arrived, and the same day a dispatch from Gov. Morgan that he did not feel prepared to send any more troops without a requisition from the President; but should it come, he could send eight thousand men. The General Order No. 17, promulgated on the 25th, provided for the enrollments of the accepted companies not previously organized. These increased the force to an aggregate of thirty-eight regiments of volunteers, exclusive of the militia regiments then in the service.

The original quota of New York troops in the seventy-five thousand called for by the President on the 15th April, was 13,280 men, all regiments to serve for three months. The call of the Governor for twenty-one regiments of volunteers to serve for two years, in order to replace the militia in the field, was therefore four regiments in excess of the original quota of the State. The War Department was, however, reluctant to receive the additional regiments in excess of the quota, and was only induced to accept them on the personal application of a member of the State Military Board.

On the 28th, the 5th, the German regiment, Col. Schwarzwalder, which had remained on the battery in their camp, which had received the name of Camp Anderson, having been enabled to complete their equipment by the contribution of $2,500 from the Committee, sailed for Annapolis on the *Kedar*. Eleven regiments of the quota of the N. Y. State militia had already gone forward. There remained four regiments of this old militia organization, which had volunteered for the war. These were the 2d, 9th, 14th, and 79th. They were soon ready and waiting orders, and the Committee turned their attention to the volunteer organizations. Large amounts of arms and ammunition were purchased, and the Ladies' Association, who were busily engaged in preparing clothing, were supplied with material. The Fire Zouaves, Col. Ellsworth, were armed by them with 1,050 Sharp rifles, and sailed on the 28th on the *Baltic*, for Annapolis. This regiment had enlisted for two years, and was the first of the New York volunteer regiments that went to the front.

Before receiving the information that the Governor was unwilling to dispatch more troops without a requisition from Washington, the Committee on the 25th April delegated Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Evarts to proceed to the capital, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thurlow Weed, to confer with the President. These gentlemen were furnished with a series of questions, to which they requested specific answers. These concerned the movement of troops and their shelter, and the state of the railroad communication to Washington. One of these questions involved the distribution of the armed steamers, which the Committee were dispatching to the Chesapeake for the blockade of the Southern ports and the search of suspicious vessels. Twenty of these steamers had been chartered and fitted out at the Navy Yard. Another query conveyed an intimation that unless the Government reopened the communication between New York and Washington it would be effected by indi-

viduals. The last requested, that authority be given to General Wool to meet all emergencies which might arise. General Wool, in view of his rank as second in command and his isolalation from Washington, had assumed general authority. General Scott, to whom the President and Cabinet had intrusted the entire direction of the military operations of the Government, was at first ill-disposed to communicate at all with any civil commission on war matters; but on the interposition of Mr. Seward, he decided to recognize Mr. Haswell as the agent of the Defence Committee, and gave him a circular letter to the heads of the several military bureaus.

Impatient at the threatened delays, the Committee on the 25th April dispatched a message to the President by Mr. Geo. T. M. Davis.

In an interview which took place on the evening of the 27th, the President expressed his own confidence in the safety of the capital, explained the reasons for his action in the withdrawal of the troops from Cockeysville, and urged a greater degree of patience and confidence on the part of the Committee and the citizens of New York. He closed with a declaration of the determination of the administration to avoid "everything like a *spirit of revenge* toward the South." Mr. Seward was less moderate in his expressions, and his strictures upon the impatience of the Committee verged upon bitterness. He deprecated the unnecessary shedding of blood in view of the reaction which was already taking place, and censured the violent attacks of the press of New York upon the President's Cabinet.

On the 29th, Mr. George L. Schuyler returned from Washington, and made a verbal report to the Committee. The administration were evidently chagrined, and General Scott discontented, by the extent of the authority assumed and exercised by General Wool, with whom the Committee were in full accord Fearing his recall, the General Committee on the 30th, passed resolutions complimentary to General Wool, and earnestly re-

questing approval and ratification of his conduct and action by the War Department. This endorsement was of no avail. A letter was addressed to him by the Adjutant General of the U. S. A., on the 28th April, expressing the wish of General Scott that he should return to Troy "to resume the routine duties of the department, and for the recovery of his health." General Wool had certainly exercised a large authority. He had chartered vessels, forwarded supplies, purchased ammunition, garrisoned forts, directed the movement of troops, ordered the occupation of navy depots and army arsenals from Portsmouth to St. Louis, supplied arms and ammunition of war to the Western governors; in a word, had set in motion the entire military force of the North. On the 23d and 25th April, he had informed General Scott of his action; on the 25th he gave similar information to Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, and finally had commissioned Col. Geo. L. Schuyler, a volunteer aid-de-camp, to call in person on the President, the Secretary of War, and General Scott, with a verbal report.

Col. Schuyler reported on the morning of the 1st May, that he had been unable to obtain any information on the subject of his mission. On the evening of the same day General Wool received his letter of withdrawal from the post, and the Committee was requested to confer with the officers of the general staff with regard to the purchase and forwarding of army supplies.

The complete isolation of the capital appears from a dispatch from Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, to the Committee. On the 30th April he telegraphed to Mr. Simeon Draper—"To-day, for the first time in ten days, we have received New York papers." Indeed, it was not until the 3d May that the route from Washington to Philadelphia, *via* Annapolis, was complete in its mail transport—one military and one passenger train daily, from Washington to Annapolis.

Beyond the routine of equipment, supply and relief, the

Committee were called upon on other subjects of no less importance. They were in constant receipt of information with regard to the treasonable actions of individuals, whom they reported either for surveillance or arrest. In conjunction with the police authorities they organized a system of passes, without which no person could reach the Capital or cross the Federal lines, the authorities at Washington governing their action in regard to New York citizens by the advice of the Committee. They sent also the first ambulances to the field, supplied the army hospitals at Washington with mattresses, and distributed baggage-wagons to the New York regiments. A private dispatch-service was organized by special messengers, to whom the military and civil authorities intrusted their communications during the isolation of Washington. They also organized a supervision over the telegrams relating to military affairs. The condition of affairs in the border States, and the propriety of arming Union men in these States were brought to the consideration of the Committee, and their assistance was invoked. On the 26th of April, Mr. Dix, to whom a confidential communication from gentlemen of the South asking for arms, had been referred, made a favorable report, and one thousand stand of arms and one hundred rounds of ammunition were supplied.

An application for arms was made by the Union men of Kentucky, with the approval of the Hon. James B. Guthrie. They proposed to reimburse the Committee for the purchase. On the 27th, on the recommendation of Mr. Dix, one thousand stand of arms, and one hundred rounds of ammunition were ordered. They were intended for use at Louisville, to prevent the secession of the State. The arms were shipped to New Albany, and Mr. John W. Dix, son of Mr. John A. Dix, went to that place to see that the cases fell into safe hands. On the 30th they were recalled.

On the 30th Messrs. Carlisle and Morss appeared before

the Committee, and invited their interposition to save Western Virginia to the Union. The inhabitants of that section had made application to Mr. Lincoln for one hundred thousand dollars, and five thousand Minie-rifles, until the Federal troops should occupy the State, and their request was supported by prominent gentlemen from the Northern States. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge visited Washington and represented the views of the Committee, and made a verbal report of his action to it upon his return, the 7th of May.

Still another incident shows the variety of duties imposed on the Committee. On the 3d of May a telegram from Mr. John M. Forbes of Boston gave information of the sale of a British steamer, the *Peerless*, at Toronto, on Lake Ontario, and measures were at once taken to ascertain the circumstances of the sale and the destination of the vessel. It was understood that she was fitting hastily for Quebec, and it was feared that she was intended for Confederate service. The authorities at the Boston Navy Yard were notified and promised to give her their attention, and Mr. Seward communicated to the Committee his order to the Commander of all the naval forces to seize the vessel wherever found and bring her into port. This steamer was later purchased by the United States Government and left Toronto on the 24th of May.

On the 3d of May the Secretary of State was notified by telegram that the Committee had positive information of a heavy shipment of arms from Belgium to the ports of Mobile and New Orleans under a contract for fifty thousand stand entered into by the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Georgia. The Committee suggested to the Secretary that the Blockade Squadron be at once informed.

Applications for arms poured in from the Western States. On May the 7th General Butler asked for ten thousand fatigue uniforms, tents, bed-sacks, lamps, kettles, tin cups, canteens, etc., for the troops in the field. Mattresses were shipped

to Washington for the use of the troops, and one hundred cots were sent at the request of Miss Dix to the Washington Hospitals. Hospital stores were also forwarded for the Surgeon-General's Department at Annapolis. The relief of families of volunteers was carefully continued by the bureau established throughout the city.

Messrs. Evarts, Pierrepont and Weed, the special committee appointed on the 28th to visit Washington, returned to the city on the 2d May. Mr. Haswell, the agent of the Committee at Washington, had given definite answers to all the nine queries specified in their instructions. These were verbally reported by Mr. Evarts to the Committee. To the first query it was answered, that no more troops were wanted at Washington and that the line of the Potomac was open. On the 2d Mr. Haswell telegraphed from Perrysville, that the views of the authorities as to the sending forward of troops were changed, but that none should be sent unless fully provided with camp equipage. General Scott had decided the change.

Upon the report of these delegates the Committee addressed telegrams to the governors of each of the loyal States inquiring as to the number of troops in each entered into the service of the United States, and the condition of the local organizations, to which immediate replies were made. Everywhere the Committee appears to have been recognized as the most effective agent in the defence of the Union. Replies were received from thirteen of the governors within twenty-four hours with intelligence that sixty-three regiments were organized and twenty-four additional were ready to be called into the field if needed. On the 3d the information received in reply was dispatched to Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War.

On the 3d May the President issued a proclamation calling out more men, of whom forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers to serve for three years. On the 6th May Colonel George L. Schuyler was appointed in the place of Mr. Haswell,

and commissioned permanent agent of the Committee at Washington. He left for the capital the next day. On the 6th May the Committee telegraphed to Governor Morgan at Albany that they were in possession of reliable information that Washington was in immediate danger; and on the same day, upon the interposition of Mr. James S. Wadsworth on behalf of the Committee, the Governor ordered the 20th Regiment (Ulster Guard) N. Y. S. M., Colonel George W. Pratt, to take the night train for Washington. Colonel Pratt, the commander of this regiment, was a New York merchant. Its members had been increased from four hundred to eight hundred men. They arrived in New York city from Kingston on the 28th April and had been waiting at the Park barracks for transportation to the Capital; but on Sunday afternoon, the 5th of May, a special order was received from the Governor directing their return to their homes. The ground of the recall was the unwillingness at Washington to receive further militia organizations. Mr. Wadsworth had personally urged Colonel Pratt to submit the proposition to enlist for two years to his regiment, but met with a distinct refusal. In consequence he had recommended the Governer to order their return. But on the information that Washington was again in danger the Governor countermanded his order and directed their instant departure. To the request of the Committee the Governor replied that every requisition of the general government had been promptly responded to, and that he had no information as to the danger of the capture of the capital. The same day Messrs. Draper and Marshall were instructed to proceed immediately to Washington to wait upon Mr. Lincoln and the Government authorities with information as to the condition of public affairs. The gentlemen left the next morning and the Committee ordered an immediate report of the condition of the regiments in the city. The same day they received from General Scott a memorandum of the several bureaus in the city of New York and the duties of each, and a

pressing recommendation to communicate with them in relation to all transactions relating to their particular departments. On May 6th Mr. Andrew Warner, formerly colonel of the 5th Regiment N. Y. S. M., was appointed by the Committee military inspector, and the next day Major Alexander Hamilton, Jr., was assigned to the same duty in conjunction with the first-named gentleman.

On the 6th the Committee received a request from Mr. Seward to supply the Union men of Kentucky with five thousand stand of arms. The situation of the State was now determined. The Union sentiment was strongly in the ascendant, and Major Anderson had accepted the command of the Kentucky brigade. An order of the Ordnance Department being necessary to the issue of arms from Springfield, the Committee made arrangements with the Governor for their supply from the State arsenal at New York, but on further consideration the Governor withdrew his consent. On the 18th the Committee again endeavored to procure for Col. Anderson the five thousand stand of arms, and ordered the delivery to him of those they had purchased early in the month. Arms were also dispatched to Cincinnati.

Mr. Draper telegraphed from Washington to the Committee on May 8th that there was no difference between the views of the Committee and those of the Government and advised a continuance of the policy of the Committee—in other words, the rapid organization and forwarding of troops. In reply the Committee answered requesting orders from the Secretary of War and stating that there were five regiments ready to take the field. These were the 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y. S. M.; the 5th New York Volunteers (Zouaves), Colonel Duryeé; the 9th New York Volunteers (Zouaves); the 2d N. Y. S. M., Colonel Thompson, and the 10th New York Volunteers, Colonel McChesney.

On the 9th the Committee was informed that General Sandford had received orders to "keep nothing back," and authority

had been received from both the Secretary of War and General Scott to push forward the troops. Copy of the dispatch was at once communicated to Albany, and the *Kedar* was placed at the disposal of the General for the conveyance of the 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, who were impatient to march. The Mayor of Brooklyn was also urgent for their movement. But General Sandford had no orders. A telegram was accordingly sent to Governor Morgan informing him that the 14th was ready and complete, and could be on board the transport in an hour. To this the Governor answered that no regiments other than two-years men could be sent forward under the order from Washington, and that no ships should be chartered to convey troops to Washington except by his own orders. The 2d N. Y. S. M. and the 14th, it will be remembered, were three-months men, whom the Government were no longer willing to accept. On the 10th a letter was received from Messrs. Draper and Marshall with an account of their visits to the President, the several Secretaries, and to General Scott. They found some conflict of opinion among the members of the Cabinet and but little opening for the general usefulness of the Committee. They gave advice of the sailing of Commodore Stringham to the Chesapeake to take charge of the squadron. Mr. Draper returned on the 11th and reported the state of affairs at Washington. A telegram was dispatched to Colonel Schuyler, the Committee's agent at Washington, instructing him to procure an order immediately from the President on Governor Morgan to send on the five regiments, including the 2d and 14th N. Y. S. M. The next day, General Dix, who had visited Albany, returned to the city and reported that the Governor had determined not to accept any further portion of the regiments organized in the city of New York. On receipt of this information the Committee passed resolutions of protest against the decision of the State authorities not to receive the organizations raised by the Committee on behalf of the corporation and citizens of New York, and appointed a

committee to visit Washington and urge the acceptance of these regiments. The committee consisted of Messrs. Fish, Sloan, Russell, Blatchford, Low, Richards and Astor. On the 13th a telegram was received from Colonel George L. Schuyler reporting that he had just had an interview with the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, at the White House; that the Secretary of War said that he had given orders for all troops enlisted for the war to be forwarded from New York immediately, but that no more three-months men were wanted. He could not ascertain to whom the order had been issued. Mr. Seward recommended that all the two-years men be forwarded at once and information be given by telegraph to Governor Morgan. The committee left on the 14th; at Philadelphia they took rail for Annapolis, and reached Washington in the evening. They visited the President the next day, read to him the resolutions of the committee, and explained to him that, owing to the conflicting laws of the Federal and State Governments, the New York City regiments organized and ready could not be moved forward, to their own discontent and the general dissatisfaction of the community.

Returning on the 16th by a special train, placed at their service by the Secretary of War, they reported, on the 17th, that they had accomplished their mission. They had been authorized to prepare and equip fourteen regiments, including such of the N. Y. S. M. as had tendered their service for three years. This report was published in the newspapers of the 18th. While the Committee was in session on the 18th, Mr. Russell received a private letter from Mr. Lincoln expressing a fear of delay on the part of the Governor in dispatching the regiments ("see-sawing," as he terms it), and urging him to "cut the knots and send them right along." Mr. Russell answered the letter and inclosed to him a copy of the telegram to the Secretary of War asking whether his order to Governor Morgan corresponded with that to the committee. It was understood that the Gov-

ernor was about to dispatch five regiments to Washington and nine to Fortress Monroe.

The same day the committee selected for service the 2d, 9th, 14th and 79th regiments, and determined to forward the 79th and 14th to Washington. On the 18th ten additional regiments were selected, and the number of fourteen authorized was completed. The organizations selected were No. 1, Anderson Zouaves, Colonel Riker; No. 2, DeKalb Regiment, Colonel Von Gilsa; No. 3, Mozart Hall Regiment, Colonel Riley; No. 4, Tammany Regiment, Colonel Kennedy; No. 5, Garibaldi Guard, Colonel d'Utassy; No. 6, New York Legion, Colonel Adams; No. 7, Firemen's Zouaves, Colonel Graham; No. 8, 11th Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Colonel Maidhoff; No. 9, 1st Scott Life Guard, Colonel Ward; No. 10, 55th N. Y. S. Militia, Colonel Legal. A condition of the acceptance of these regiments was their enrollment for service for three years, or for the war, at the option of the President.

On the 29th the 14th Regiment (Brooklyn), N. Y. S. M., which had been encamped for weeks at Washington Park, received marching orders and left in the evening by cars for Washington, *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore. The several companies expressed their willingness to serve for the war. On the 20th the 2d Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Colonel Tompkins, which had been encamped at the Battery for three weeks, received new uniforms from the Union Defence Committee and took the cars for Washington. They passed through Baltimore, with loaded revolvers but unloaded guns, without trouble. This regiment although a part of the N. Y. S. M., marched against the express orders of Governor Morgan.

All the regiments belonging to the First Division, except the 79th (Highlanders) N. Y. S. M., having been sent forward, Major-General Sandford, who had been assigned to the command of all the New York forces within the District of Columbia, transferred his headquarters to the Capital. The 79th were

detained in the city until the 2d June, when they also were forwarded.

The Board of State Officers, at Albany, on the 17th May, organized the First Division of Volunteers; the First Brigade consisted of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 9th Regiments, the Second Brigade of the 7th, 8th, 11th, and 20th. The division was placed under the command of John A. Dix, who was appointed Major-General on the 8th and assigned to the command of the volunteer forces in and about the city of New York. His military duties requiring his entire attention, he resigned his position as President of the Union Defence Committee on the same day, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish was chosen in his place. General Dix continued as a member of the committee until he was ordered to the front.

Immediately upon the acceptance of the ten regiments already named as a part of the fourteen additional regiments selected under the authority of the President, the committee, 19th May, informed the Governor of their action and the authority on which the regiments were designated for service. Before the letter was drafted, the committee learned of the dissatisfaction of the Governor at what he considered an interference with his authority, and embodied in their communication their understanding of the wishes of the President, in the execution of which they disclaimed any intention to infringe upon the courtesy due to the chief magistrate of the State. On the 20th Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, telegraphed to the committee that Mr. John Tucker was the only authorized agent for the transportation of troops, and that no obligations contracted for that purpose could be recognized or acknowledged if made by any one else. On the 23d the Advance Guard, 5th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, Colonel Duryeé, embarked on board the transport *Alabama* for Fortress Monroe. On Saturday the 25th of May, a grand parade of all the regiments accepted by the committee was held for inspection under its order. Eleven

regiments (three of the fourteen having already gone forward) appeared. The line was formed on Fourteenth Street and extended from the East River to the Hudson. The march was from Union Square through Broadway to the City Hall. The troops were reviewed by the Inspection Committee of the Union Defence Committee, attended by Colonel Keyes of the Regular Army and Brigade-Major Smith of the First Brigade N. Y. S. M. It was one of the finest military displays ever witnessed in New York city. The next morning (Sunday), Messrs. Fish, Sloan and Astor visited the Governor at Albany, and on their return the next day verbally reported that he had expressed his desire to "act in perfect concert and good feeling toward the Committee."

Four of the inspected regiments—viz., the Garibaldi Guard, the DeKalb, Mozart and Tammany, were raised and organized exclusively by the Union Defence Committee, by whom all their expenses of outfit, equipment and support, until marching orders were received, were defrayed. The Garibaldi Guard moved to Washington by rail on May 28th, the Mozart regiment by Elizabeth and Harrisburg, July 4th; the DeKalb regiment took the same route on July 8th, and the Tammany followed on the 18th of the same month.

The 9th N. Y. S. Militia, Col. Stiles, which had enlisted for the war, and whose equipment was completed by the Committee, was sent to the capital *via* Philadelphia, on May the 27th. The 4th N. Y. Volunteers (1st Regiment Scott Life Guard), Col. Taylor, was ordered by Gen. Dix to Fortress Monroe, and sailed on the *Alabama* on the 3d June. The Anderson Zouaves, Col. Riker, were dispatched *via* Elizabeth and Harrisburg, on the 21st of August. Adams' New York Legion, later known as the 1st Long Island or Brooklyn Phalanx, was numbered the 67th New York State Volunteers. Its two wings had been stationed at Fort Schuyler and Fort Hamilton. A junction was made at the latter post, and the regiment left the city under Col. Cross, August 22d. On the 23d the 2d Regiment

Fire Zouaves, Col. Fairman, took the same route, and the 55th N. Y. S. V. (Gardes Lafayette), which had passed to the command of Col. Regis de Trobriand, left by the Camden and Amboy Railroad on the 31st of the same month. The 11th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. Maidhoff, composed mainly of Germans, did not go to the front as an organization, although large numbers of its members enlisted for the war. The regiment was chiefly composed of men of family. Consulted on the 22d May they agreed to enlist for six months, or longer if required. They received, however, substantial aid from the Committee. They passed the annual inspection 434 strong on the 14th of October, and acted as a reserve. On the night of the 23d of May the forward movement of the United States troops began. The advancing line, which in numbers somewhat exceeded ten thousand men, was chiefly composed of New York troops. The New York Fire Zouave Regiment embarked on steamers at the Washington Navy Yard, and the next morning attacked Alexandria. The 5th, 8th, 28th and 69th New York regiments crossed the chain bridge from Georgetown. The 12th and 25th New York crossed the long bridge. They were followed by the New York 7th. The southern line of the Potomac was occupied from Alexandria to Georgetown.

The satisfaction caused by the announcement of the capture of Alexandria was dashed by the information which accompanied it, of the assassination of Col. Ellsworth, of the Zouave Regiment, while descending the stairs of the Marshall House with a secession flag, which he had torn down with his own hands from a staff on the roof.

The body of this lamented officer was brought to New York, where it was taken in charge by the Common Council, and lay in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, Sunday morning, the 26th May. In the afternoon a funeral procession was formed, which escorted the remains to the Albany steamboat. The Union Defence Committee was represented among the

pall-bearers by Messrs. Fish, Astor, Dehon and Wetmore. On the 1st of June the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. Lefferts, returned from Washington. "The important service rendered by that regiment in an hour of dark and trying necessity" was acknowledged by General Scott in special general orders, on their departure from the Capital. The Committee passed appropriate resolutions, which were presented by Mr. Astor to the command on its arrival at the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

On June 3d the Select Committee which visited Washington on the 14th May to confer with the President in regard to the forwarding of regiments from the city, was instructed to return to the seat of Government to complete the business confided to them. On the 8th Mr. Sloan, chairman of this committee, reported the result of their interview with the President, and submitted a memorandum of suggestions in respect to the general management of the New York regiments, presented to him at his request. The same day the Committee, after instructing the Select Committees on Outfit and Equipment of the three regiments still remaining, to report statements of expenditure and liabilities, closed their stated meeting and adjourned to meet at the call of the chair and two members. An appropriation of $25,000 was made to the Committee on Relief of Families. On the 12th the sum of $45,000 was voted to each of the three committee regiments, Mozart, Tammany and De Kalb, including expenditures already made, the aggregate sum to each to be exclusive of that incurred for arms and rations.

On the 19th it was resolved to sell such arms and ammunition as remained on hand. The Mayor and Common Council were notified on the 21st June that the fund placed at the disposal of the Committee by the city ordinance was nearly exhausted, and that disbursements must shortly be discontinued until the fund be reimbursed by the National or State Government for the supplies and equipment of the troops in the field.

The Committee held occasional meetings during the summer

and autumn, which were mainly occupied with the settlement of their outstanding business.

On the 25th July Major-General Wool, who, chafing at his inaction at Troy, was making an effort to secure a transfer to a point nearer the scene of action, appeared before the Committee and presented a written statement of his action in concert with the Union Defence Committee, in the public exigency which threatened the Capital in April. General Wool read his statement, and it was unanimously approved by the Committee.

On the 21st August the Executive Committee adopted and sent in a detailed report of expenditures in connection with the city fund of $1,000,000. On the 14th September the rooms at 30 Pine Street, occupied by the several committees, were given up, an office only being retained for the completion of the outstanding business. Notwithstanding the apparent intention of the Committee to close up their trust, public necessities compelled a continuance of their active labors throughout the year.

On the 25th September a further sum of $100,000 was appropriated in aid to regiments. On the 29th the Committee was informed by the comptroller of the receipt of $66,793.25 from the Treasury Department in reimbursement of arms, etc., furnished by the Committee to the U. S. Government. On the 15th November the Committee resolved that no further appropriations in aid to regiments be made. On the 16th November, $1,000 was appropriated in aid of the sufferers at Cape Hatteras and Hatteras Inlet—loyal inhabitants on the coast of North Carolina.

On the 25th November, upon the written information of Mr. William E. Dodge, just returned from Washington, a select Committee was appointed to visit the camps of the New York regiments in the field, to inquire into their condition and wants, especially those organized under its auspices. A copy of Mr. Dodge's letter was forwarded to Governor Morgan. On the 30th December the Committee presented a silver vase and gold medal to Mr. Orison Blunt "as an expression of the sense enter-

tained by them of the valuable services rendered" by him to the Committee. These services were gratuitously given in matters relating to military, arms and ammunition.

At a meeting held on the 30th January, Judge Pierrepont introduced the subject of public affairs, and a general discussion ensued, which was continued the next evening, the same being made the special order. The discussion was again resumed on February 3d, when it was determined to summon a meeting of the General Committee for Monday, February the 10th.

At this meeting the Union Defence Committee upon a division adopted a resolution urging "the immediate passage of the bill authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in Treasury notes to be made a legal tender, as absolutely essential to the financial success of the United States." A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to consider the propriety of calling together a limited number of wise and patriotic citizens from different sections of the country for the purpose of proposing measures for strengthening the hands of the Government.

This resolution also was adopted on a division. This committee, however, does not seem to have taken any action.

On the 17th the Union Defence Committee resolved to hold a mass meeting of citizens on the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, to give public expression to the popular joy at the recent victories of the loyal forces which culminated in the capture of Fort Donelson. The arrangements for the meeting were made by the Committee. This meeting was held at the Cooper Institute on the evening of Saturday, February 22d. It was called to order by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the President of the Union Defence Committee, who nominated the Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of the City, to preside. The Vice-Presidents were then nominated by Mr. Simeon Draper, the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Washington's Farewell Address was read by Judge Pierrepont. The resolutions were read by Mr.

Wm. M. Evarts, and speeches were made by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond and the Hon. Washington Hunt, Ex-Governor of the State, and letters read from Mr. Secretary Seward and others.

The presence of General Scott added to the enthusiasm of the assemblage. A pamphlet containing a full account of the proceedings, with the imprint of George F. Nesbitt & Co., 1862, consisting of forty-six pages, was published by the Committee. The Committee having experienced some difficulty in obtaining reimbursement from the War Department for ordnance purchased, a report was called for from its Secretary in January. On the 20th April, Judge Pierrepont was requested to present to the War Department the claim of the Committee for reimbursement of ordnance to regiments of volunteers, and a committee appointed to act in concert in the establishment of the case before the Department.

On the 30th April the Secretary laid before the Executive Committee the trial balance sheets of the City Fund and also of the Private Fund, and submitted a Report comprising a general survey of the action of the Union Defence Committee, with selections from its correspondence. This report was published with the imprint of Baptist & Taylor, New York, 1862.

On May 5, 1862, Mr. Orison Blunt, who also had been delegated by the Committee (November 13, 1861) to obtain payment from the War Department for the arms sold to General John C. Fremont by the Committee, was requested to pay the same, forty thousand dollars, into the hands of the Comptroller of the city. This day one thousand dollars was appropriated to the Ladies' Relief Association at the Cooper Union. On the 8th May, Mr. George L. Schuyler was employed as an agent to prosecute the claims on the War Department.

On the 26th May the Committee again considered their labors as closed, and after appropriating $3,500, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers—to the several relief associations of the City Hospital, to the Park Barracks $1,000, the Ladies'

Central Relief Association $1,000, the Soldiers' Home, Lexington Avenue, $1,000, the New England Soldiers' Relief Association $500—resolved to recommend to the General Committee to pay over to the United States Sanitary Commission the balance of the *Private Fund;* but the Union Defence Committee, having resolved on the 8th that it was inexpedient to dissolve the organization, and the importance of recruiting the regiments in the field being pressed upon the Executive Committee, the resolution of May 26th was rescinded on July 30th, and $12,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The disbursements under the appropriation were applied to additional bounties to men enlisting in the regiments.

This seems to have closed the labors of the Executive Committee. At a meeting held in October, 1862, the Comptroller was authorized to collect the accounts of the City for reimbursement of advances made to volunteers.

On May 11, 1864, a meeting of the Union Defence Committee was called to take action on the death of General James S. Wadsworth, one of its original members. On May 21st an adjourned meeting on the same subject was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and resolutions of sympathy with the family were adopted.

A joint meeting of the Union Defence Committee and of the Executive Committee was held on the 10th February, 1865, at the office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, when some claims were presented. The committees adjourned to meet at the same place in joint session on the 15th February, 1865. From a pencil memorandum of the Secretary, it appears that no meeting was held. In the course of its labors the Executive Committee held 112 meetings, of which 97 were held between April 23 and December 30, 1861.

The outstanding claims against the Committee were settled under the advice of counsel by requisitions signed by a majority of the Committee.

APPENDIX TO HISTORY

THE GREAT UPRISING

CALL FOR A PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING

The following call is in circulation, and has been numerously signed by leading men without regard to politics:

PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING.

Fellow-Citizens: The darkest period in our nation's history has arrived; we are passing through the most fearful ordeal to which our experiment of popular institutions has ever been subjected. Our patriot sires struggled through a long and bloody conflict to secure for their children the blessings we have enjoyed, and labored to frame a Government that would protect the rights and reflect the wishes of the people. To guard against usurpation and foster healthy progress, they provided for frequent elections and a legal method of amending the Constitution; thereby rendering resistance to the laws, or revolution against the Government, not only unnecessary, but morally and legally criminal. Notwithstanding this wise and equitable method of correcting mistakes in policy, improving the laws, or altering the compact by peaceful means, misguided men have fomented passion and prejudice to such a degree that it has ripened into treason and rebellion, so that our once prosperous nation trembles to its center. The delusive dream and empty hope that the war clouds that skirted the southern horizon might pass away has failed, and the dreaded catastrophe of an armed conflict is upon us. The time has come when political

differences should give way to a patriotism which knows no party but our country, recognizes no revolution but through the ballot box, and acknowledges no man as brother who refuses allegiance to the Government. All good citizens who prize liberty with order, over usurpation and anarchy, are invited to assemble in mass convention, to give expression to the views of the city of New York in the present emergency.—*New York Daily Tribune, Monday, April* 15, 1861.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT

A meeting of the solid men of Wall Street was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to take preliminary measures for an immediate meeting of the citizens of New York, for the purpose of devising measures for sustaining the Government. The meeting consisted of some of the largest capitalists and most influential of our citizens.

Mr. C. R. Robert was chosen the chairman, and Mr. S. B. Chittenden, secretary.

The following gentlemen were nominated to co-operate with the Committee in calling a meeting of our citizens at once:

Charles H. Marshall,	John A. Dix,
L. G. B. Cannon,	Sam. Sloan,
R. H. McCurdy,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Moses Taylor,	S. B. Hunt,
C. R. Robert,	J. J. Astor.

The following resolutions were also passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that before the Legislature adjourns a law be passed to provide adequate means for putting the militia of this State in a condition to meet the exigencies of the present state of the country, and to respond promptly to the demands of the Government, whatever they may be, for the support of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting send a telegraphic message informing the Governor at Albany at once.

The committee named above met last evening at the house of R. S. McCurdy, No. 10 East Fourteenth Street, and measures were taken to prepare a call and draft resolutions and procure speakers for a meeting to be held without delay. The sub-committee will meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this morning at 10 o'clock.—*New York Daily Tribune, Tuesday, April* 16, 1861.

Some of the leading merchants of the city have taken the initiative step showing how entirely they sustain the government. At half-past two yesterday [Monday, April 15th] a preliminary meeting was held at No. 30 Pine Street, to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting in support of the administration in the pending crisis. Among those present were Simeon Draper, Le Grand B. Cannon, S. B. Chittenden, James H. Halsted, James De Peyster, Rob. H. McCurdy, Wm. M. Evarts, G. W. Blunt, C. R. Robert, and W. W. De Forest.

Mr. C. R. Robert was chosen chairman, and S. B. Chittenden, secretary. After remarks by several, expressing the necessity of prompt and energetic action in support of the government, a committee of ten was appointed to arrange for a public meeting. The following gentlemen were named as such committee: C. H. Marshall, J. J. Astor, Moses Taylor, John A. Dix, Seth B. Hunt, C. V. S. Roosevelt, L. G. B. Cannon, Samuel Sloan, R. H. McCurdy, and C. R. Robert.

The committee named above met last evening at the residence of Mr. Robert H. McCurdy, No. 10 East Fourteenth Street.

Measures were taken to prepare a call and draft resolutions for a public meeting to be held without delay. The sub-committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Draper offered a resolution requesting the Governor to

transmit a message to the Legislature desiring that body to make an additional appropriation to place the militia on a war footing, to a number not less than 25,000 men. Some discussion arose as to the amount, Mr. S. B. Hunt advocating $2,500,000. The amount, however, was left to the discretion of the Executive, to be named by him, and the resolution amended so as to provide for the equipment of the State militia.

A resolution instructing the Secretary to telegraph the resolution to Albany was carried, and immediately obeyed.—*The World, New York, Tuesday, April* 16, 1861.

THE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE

The committees appointed at the meeting held in this city on Monday evening, at the house of Mr. R. H. McCurdy, met at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Capt. Charles H. Marshall presided, and Mr. Seth B. Hunt acted as Secretary. A committee of six was appointed on resolutions and speakers, consisting of Messrs. John A. Dix, Daniel Lord, Russell Sturgis, William Curtis Noyes, A. A. Low, Moses Taylor. On motion, the name of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts was added to the committee.

A call for a meeting on Friday evening was at first adopted, but subsequently reconsidered, as there are many other committees acting for a like purpose, and the following call issued for a meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this morning at 11 o'clock.

"The several committees representing the organizations formed for the purpose of giving proper form and expression to the sentiment so unmistakably manifested by the citizens of New York and its vicinity in favor of sustaining the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the country, are invited to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on the corner of William and Cedar Streets, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A.M., to make the necessary arrangements for a general meeting

of all friends of our government, *irrespective of former political opinions or organizations.*"

There is no doubt that the public demonstration will be the grandest ever made here. The following call is receiving the signatures of men of all parties:

"The undersigned invite their fellow-citizens of New York and its vicinity, without regard to previous political opinions or associations, to meet at such time and place as may be arranged hereafter, to express their sentiments in the present crisis in our national affairs, and their determination to UPHOLD the GOVERNMENT of their COUNTRY, and MAINTAIN the authority of its CONSTITUTION and its Laws." New York, April 16, 1861.—*New York Daily Tribune, Wednesday, April* 17, 1861.

The committee appointed on Monday, at a general meeting of the prominent merchants of the city, to arrange the preliminary matters for a grand mass meeting in support of the administration, met yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce. The following are the names of the committee: C. H. Marshall, Chairman; J. J. Astor, Moses Taylor, John A. Dix, Seth B. Hunt, C. V. S. Roosevelt, L. G. B. Cannon, Samuel Sloan, R. H. McCurdy, and C. R. Robert. The following are appointed a committee to draft resolutions and choose speakers: Messrs. John A. Dix, Daniel Lord, A. A. Low, Jonathan Sturges, William C. Noyes, William M. Evarts, and Moses Taylor.

This committee will report to a committee of two hundred merchants, who will meet at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and make the final arrangement of resolutions and speakers. In the mean time, the following call is to be signed by numerous prominent men, and circulated:

"The citizens of New York and its vicinity, without regard to previous political opinions or associations, are invited to meet on Friday evening at the ——, at half-past seven o'clock, to express their sentiments on the present crisis in our national

affairs, and their determination to uphold the government of their country and maintain the authority of its constitution and laws."

The meeting will probably be held at Cooper Institute. The Committee of Two Hundred will meet at 11 o'clock to-day.—*The World, New York, Wednesday, April* 17, 1861.

An adjourned meeting of merchants, and prominent business men of all classes, was held yesterday noon at the Chamber of Commerce, to consult upon the state of the country, and to make arrangements for a mass meeting of the citizens of New York, to sustain the government in the approaching contest with treason and rebellion. Among the prominent citizens present were Royal Phelps, Hamilton Fish, Pelatiah Perit, Hiram Ketchum, George Opdyke, R. B. Minturn, Simeon Baldwin, Thomas B. Stillman, Simeon Draper, W. E. Dodge, Ed. Minturn, J. S. T. Stranahan, R. H. McCurdy, S. B. Chittenden, Peter Cooper, C. H. Marshall, W. H. Neilson, Washington Smith, Stewart Brown, A. V. Stout, E. A. Lambert, L. G. B. Cannon, Denning Duer, John A. Dix, W. M. Evarts, S. B. Ruggles, C. R. Robert, J. H. Gourlie, S. B. Hunt, Geo. W. Blunt, W. C. Noyes, R. T. Haws, Hugh Maxwell, W. V. Brady, James Gallatin, J. H. Titus, De Forest Manice, J. D. Jones, Joseph Hoxie, Shepherd Knapp, John A. Stevens, B. F. Manierre, Norman Francis, W. Allen Butler, T. G. Glaubensklee, Ellwood Walter, Dr. Fisher, F. R. Winston, and Moses Taylor.

Captain Marshall occupied the chair, and Seth B. Hunt acted as secretary. Committees from the Stock Exchange and from the Citizens' Committee presented themselves, and expressed the desire of those whom they represent to co-operate with the action of the merchants. They were cordially received, and invited to take part in the councils.

W. M. Evarts, from the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the previous meeting, reported that, on consultation, it had been thought best by said committee to defer the presentation

of the resolutions which had been drafted until the mass meeting was held.

On motion of Governor Fish, the action of the Committee was approved of, and they were requested to perfect the resolutions in time for the mass meeting.

Mr. Chittenden suggested that the proposal to hold the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening had better be abandoned, as the accommodations would be insufficient; and he moved that the meeting be held in Union Square, around the statue of Washington, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P.M. Mr. S. B. Ruggles seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

On the suggestion of Mr. Stewart Brown, it was recommended that all citizens close their places of business at two o'clock on Saturday, so as to enable all who desired to attend the meeting. The Chairman and Finance Committee were empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the meeting. On the statement of Mr. Evarts, that the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, might be needed in Washington before Saturday, a subscription to defray their expenses was started, and in a few minutes about $2,000 was subscribed for that purpose, which has probably ere this been increased to a much larger amount. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Governor and Legislature for their prompt response to the call of the President. Subscriptions to defray the expenses of the mass meeting may be sent to Le Grand B. Cannon, Treasurer, at "Grant & Sons," 62 Wall Street.—*The New York Times, Thursday, April* 18, 1861.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[In response to the Proclamation of the President.]

Friday, April 19, 1861.

Mr. Pelatiah Perit, President, in the chair.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms, April 19, at one o'clock P.M.

Resolutions carefully compiled were offered by Mr. George Opdyke, and seconded by Mr. Robert B. Minturn.

Remarks were made by Messrs. James Gallatin, Isaac Phillips, Royal Phelps, Simeon B. Chittenden, Prosper M. Wetmore, James Boorman, George W. Blunt, Ex-Governor John A. King, Elliot C. Cowdin, William H. Aspinwall and John A. Stevens. The resolutions then received an unanimous adoption, with three cheers given standing.

On motion of Mr. William E. Dodge, a committee was formed to get up funds in aid of the volunteers of the city and their families.

The following formed the committee: William E. Dodge, chairman, Charles H. Marshall, Royal Phelps, Robert H. McCurdy, Alonzo C. Richards, Theodore Dehon, treasurer, and Prosper M. Wetmore, secretary.—*Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce*, 1861–1862.

[On the 23d of April this Select Committee merged itself in the Union Defence Committee. See Minutes U. D. C.]

STOCK EXCHANGE—UNION MOVEMENT

Mr. Wm. H. Neilson, chairman of a committee appointed by the New York Stock Exchange to co-operate with this movement, presented the following resolutions, which were received with applause, unanimously adopted, and ordered on file.

Resolved, That we, members of the New York Stock Exchange, impressed with a deep sense of the duty, which should animate every heart, of sustaining the government of the United States in support of the Constitution and laws, desire in this period of public exigency to give encouragement to the government by pledging our fidelity to the Union, and our resolute determination to stand by it under all circumstances.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to represent the New York Stock Exchange at a meeting of the com-

mittee representing the citizens of New York, to be held this day at the Chamber of Commerce.—*New York World, Thursday, April* 18, 1861.

ACTION OF JOINT COMMITTEES ON MASS MEETING

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in response to the following call:

"The several committees representing the organization formed for the purpose of giving proper form and expression," etc., etc. [See page 44.]

Men of all parties were present, and in all there were about two hundred of our leading citizens, representing every business and profession. Captain Charles H. Marshall presided, and Mr. Seth B. Hunt acted as secretary.

The chairman having called the meeting to order, reports were received from several committees.

Mr. Neilson, President of the Stock Exchange Board, and chairman of the committee of that body, consisting of Messrs. Neilson, Smith, Bailey, Underhill, Gourlie and Vermilyea, presented the following resolutions adopted by the committee:

Resolved, etc. [Here follows the resolution. See page 46.]

Mr. Neilson said that the resolution was so full and expressive that no remarks were needed from him. The resolutions were received and ordered on file, and on motion of Mr. Perit, the Committee of the Stock Exchange were incorporated with the Committee of Six appointed yesterday, which consisted of Messrs. John A. Dix, Daniel Lord, Russell Sturgis, William Curtis Noyes, A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, and William M. Evarts.

Mr. Chas. F. Partridge said that a number of citizens with whom he was associated had held meetings for the same end with the present one. He would like to have the call of those gentlemen read, that this meeting might pass upon it.

[*This call appeared in the newspapers of Monday, April* 15, 1861. *See page* 42.]

The call was greeted with applause.

Mr. R. H. McCurdy recited the action of the committee with which he was connected. Some one hundred and fifty or two hundred invitations had been sent out to gentlemen representing every interest, the single issue presented being to sustain our country in its present crisis. The entrance of the Hon. John A. Dix at this point was the occasion of applause.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts said that at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, he would state the progress that had been made. It was expected, when they received their authority from the General Committee, that resolutions were to be prepared with a view to their presentation to a large meeting, representing all the citizens of New York. Upon conference, the committee thought it would be best to ask this meeting that there might be added to their number any representatives of other organizations which might have taken steps toward the same common object, and that all resolutions be referred to this committee, which should thus be augmented. There would be no desire to forestall action on the part of anybody, but only to give a united expression to the voice of the city—not to the merchant or the laboring man, or any particular class, but, as far as may be, the city of New York and its population. He would propose that the whole subject of resolutions before the meeting be left to that committee, and no resolutions should be proposed without concurrence of all.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish moved that the committee have power to increase their number.

Mr. James Gallatin seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden, in reference to the place for holding the proposed meeting, said that no other such demonstration as

this had ever been witnessed in New York. They had never before had the stimulus for such a meeting. Cooper Institute was wholly inadequate to the occasion. He would suggest that Union Square and the statue of Washington be the place; that it be held not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that the whole city close their places of business and make solemn imposing demonstration. Cooper Union would hold not more than 3,000, while at the lowest calculation there would not be less than 25,000 men present. Rain or shine, patriotism would be shown on that occasion. Mr. Chittenden submitted a motion to this effect, which was seconded by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who said he did so for the reason that we were in a Union, and not a mere rickety Confederacy—that we were in the United States, and not in the Confederate States. There was a peculiar propriety in having it in Union Square.

Mr. McCurdy said that some objection had been raised to an open air meeting at this season of the year as the weather might be bad. Palace Garden could be obtained, which would hold 20,000 or 30,000 men.

There were cries from all over the room, Union Square! Union Square! Union Square! Mr. McCurdy said that he was glad to find the wish of the meeting for Union Square, as he had first proposed it.

The motion was finally amended to hold the meeting at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at Union Square, and adopted unanimously. It was moved that a recommendation be made for the closing of all places of business at 2 P.M. on Saturday. Ex-Governor Fish hoped there would be no resolution of the kind passed. The patriotism of the people would adopt this course without a suggestion. The resolution was adopted.

A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements in regard to platform, etc.

Mr. P. Perit announced that there would be a special meet-

ing of the Chamber of Commerce at 1 o'clock on Saturday on this subject.

Mr. Evarts said that from information, which he regarded as entirely reliable, the Seventh Regiment might be required to proceed to Washington before Saturday of this week. He held in his hand a paper to which names had been placed for the purpose of aiding in getting ready. Some one called for the reading of the names, but Mr. Evarts said that no one would l ke to have the paper read until his name was among them. The remark was greeted with cheers, and forthwith gentlemen crowded around to subscribe and to sign the following call:

The undersigned invite their fellow-citizens of New York and its vicinity, etc., etc. [See page 43.]

Ex-Gov. Fish offered a resolution approving of the prompt action of the Government and Legislature of this State in response to the call of the President. Unanimously carried. The meeting then adjourned.

The subscribers to the expense of the City Meeting to be held at Union Square, in relation to the crisis in our national affairs, are requested to send the amount of their subscriptions to Le Grand B. Cannon, Treasurer, at Grant & Sons' office, No. 62 Wall Street.—*New York Daily Tribune, Thursday, April* 18, 1861.

ACTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON MASS MEETING

At a meeting on Thursday, April 18, of the Executive Committee of citizens, to make arrangements for a mass meeting on Saturday next, 20th inst., to express their sentiments on the present crisis, and to support the Government, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting recommend that all citizens and societies be requested to refrain from displaying any other banner or motto, except our national flag, on Saturday next.

Resolved, That the Hon. John A. Dix be requested to act as presiding officer at the meeting on Saturday next.

On motion of Capt. C. H. Marshall, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., his officers and men, be invited to attend the mass meeting on Saturday next, and that a Committee of five gentlemen be appointed by the chairman to wait upon them to make arrangements for their public reception.

The Chairman named the following as the committee:

Charles H. Marshall, John C. Hamilton, Samuel B. Ruggles, S. B. Chittenden, Denning Duer, and the Executive Committee adjourned to Friday at 11 o'clock A.M., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

R. H. McCURDY, *Chairman, Ex. Com.*

I. SMITH HOMANS, *Secretary.*

The following list comprises the names of the Committee on Resolutions and Speakers for the Saturday mass meeting. It embraces all shades of political opinion:

John A. Dix, *Chairman,*

William M. Evarts,	Ira B. Davis,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Daniel Lord,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Gilbert H. Scribner,
Jonathan Sturges,	A. A. Low,	Henry Nicoll.
John Cochrane,	Moses Taylor,	

This Committee met at the house of John A. Dix last evening, and sent invitations to prominent speakers of all political parties, and adjourned to meet at the same place this evening, to adopt appropriate resolutions for the occasion.—*New York Daily Tribune, Friday, April* 19, 1861.

PUBLIC CALL

The undersigned invite their fellow-citizens of New York and its vicinity, without regard to previous political opinions or associations, to meet at such time and place as may be arranged

hereafter, to express their sentiments in the present crisis in our national affairs, and their determination to uphold the Government of their country and maintain the authority of its Constitution and its laws.

New York, *April* 16, 1861.

John A. Dix,	George Opdyke,	William T. Coleman,
Pelatiah Perit,	John Cochrane,	Joseph Hoxie,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,	John A. Stevens,	Ezra Nye,
Chas. H. Marshall,	C. R. Robert,	John David Wolfe,
James Boorman,	Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,
John A. King,	A. A. Low,	Richard Schell,
William B. Astor,	William V. Brady,	William H. Appleton,
Moses Taylor,	R. A. Witthaus,	Thos. B. Stillman,
Alex. T. Stewart,	Theodore Dehon,	William A. Neilson,
August Belmont,	A. W. Bradford,	Peter Cooper,
Jonathan Sturges,	George Folsom,	F. A. Conkling,
Elijah F. Purdy,	William E. Dodge,	Isaac Delaplaine,
Robert B. Minturn,	John J. Cisco,	Charles H. Russell,
C. V. S. Roosevelt,	James W. Beekman,	O. D. F. Grant,
Benj. R. Winthrop.	Wilson G. Hunt,	David Hoadley,
Morris Ketchum,	Robert H. McCurdy,	James Gallatin,
A. V. Stout,	E. E. Morgan,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Hamilton Fish,	Charles King,	Wm. M. De Forest,
George Bancroft,	F. S. Winston,	William M. Evarts,
Luther Bradish,	Alexander Duncan,	W. Butler Duncan,
Greene C. Bronson,	Myron H. Clark,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.,
William C. Noyes,	Stewart Brown,	James S. Wadsworth,
Robert L. Stuart,	Simeon Draper,	Wm. A. Booth,
Samuel Sloan,	Shepherd Knapp,	Amos R. Eno,

Simeon Baldwin, and several hundred others.

—*New York Daily Tribune, Friday, April* 19, 1861.

Note by the Editor.—Reviewing the action of the citizens of New York, as here recorded by the press of the day, it is interesting to notice the spontaneity of the movements, the unanimity of all classes in the final proceedings, and the confidence of all in the wisdom and patriotism of the distinguished gentlemen chosen to give voice to the feeling which animated

our entire population regardless of previous party prejudices and party preferences. It was natural, in this great commercial city, whose growth and prosperity bear perpetual testimony to the wisdom of our fathers in framing and consummating "a more perfect Union" by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which ratified by "the people," had since 1789 been recognized as the fundamental law of the Republic, that the people should take the initiative in demonstration of their attachment to the Union, their loyalty to the Government, and their unalterable determination to resist, to the uttermost of their endeavor and resources, every attempt from without or within to impair the integrity of the one or to destroy the authority and power of the other. And it was becoming that, to the merchants of the city, the chief representatives of its wealth and influence, they should intrust the expression of their resolution and the guidance of their action. It was at the meeting held in the hall of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the ancient corporation which, from its patriotic reincorporation in 1784, had watched with ceaseless care over the interests of the city, that the various committees joined together, and it was at the special meeting of the Chamber, held on the 19th April, that the merchants of the city recommended a blockade of the Southern ports, arranged for the taking of the nine millions remainder of the Government loan, and, by a subscription on the spot of twenty-one thousand dollars, enabled the marching regiments to complete their preparations for instant movement. The sequel shows that the greater part of the financial aid came from their purses, and that they never wavered in support of the Government until its authority was restored.

MINUTES

OF THE

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK

MINUTES

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PURSUANT to a request addressed by Mr. Moses Taylor to the members of the Committee appointed by the mass meeting of the citizens of New York and its vicinity, held at Union Square on Saturday, April 20th, 1861, a meeting of such Committee was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York, on Monday, April 22d, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Present:

John A. Dix,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Richard M. Blatchford,
Royal Phelps,	Alexander T. Stewart,
William E. Dodge,	Augustus C. Richards,
Greene C. Bronson,	Hamilton Fish,
William M. Evarts,	Samuel Sloan,
John J. Cisco,	John Jacob Astor,
Simeon Draper,	William F. Havemeyer,
James S. Wadsworth,	Charles H. Russell,
Isaac Bell,	Rudolph A. Witthaus,
James Boorman,	Charles H. Marshall,
Abiel A. Low,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
Theodore Dehon;	Robert H. McCurdy,

Moses Taylor.

The resolutions of the mass meeting of citizens under which the Committee was appointed, were read as follows :

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-five, to be nominated by the president, be appointed by this meeting to represent the citizens in the collection of funds and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the Government as the public interests may require.

Resolved, That the Hon. John A. Dix, president of this meeting, be added to the Committee appointed under the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That this Committee have power to add to their number.

Upon calling the names of the Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens under these resolutions, it appeared that all were present except Mr. James T. Brady, who was absent from the city.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Hon. John A. Dix was unanimously appointed President of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bell, Mr. Simeon Draper was unanimously appointed Vice-President of the Committee.

On motion, Mr. William M. Evarts was unanimously appointed Secretary of the Committee.

On motion, it was ordered that the President and Secretary be authorized to appoint such clerks as may be necessary in the transaction of the business of the Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that Mr. Theodore Dehon and Mr. Augustus C. Richards be added to this Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and now acting in the collection and disbursement of funds in aid of the movements of troops, etc., be requested to co-operate with this Committee in the performance of those duties.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of five to report a permanent organization of this Committee for the transaction of the duties placed under its charge, be appointed by the Chair.

The Chairman appointed Mr. Fish, Mr. Bell, Mr. Blatchford, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Evarts such Committee.

Mr. Bronson asked to be excused from serving on this Committee, on the ground that his official duties precluded him from giving the necessary time to the subject.

On motion, Mr. Bronson was excused.

The Chairman appointed Mr. Bell in his place.

On motion, ordered that the Committee on Organization have authority to inquire and report a suitable place or places for the meetings of the Committee.

Resolved, That Mr. Theodore Dehon be appointed Treasurer of the Committee.

Resolved, That the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen be added to this Committee.

On motion, the President, Vice-President, Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Bronson were requested to wait upon the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Presidents of the two Boards of the Common Council and inform them of their appointment.

The Secretary read to the Committee a letter which had been addressed to the President of the United States, in behalf of the Committee, on Sunday, the 21st instant and transmitted to Washington by a special messenger as follows :

"New York, *April* 21*st*, 1861.

"To the President of the United States :

"Sir: On behalf of the Committee of the Citizens charged with the due attention to public interests, and invested with this power by the mass meeting of Saturday, we take leave respectfully to represent to the Government at Washington that intense solicitude prevails here for the safety of the city of Washington, and that there is an earnest demand that a safe and speedy communication should be kept open between the seat of government and the loyal States. Whatever force of men or supply of means is needed to occupy and control the necessary points in the State of Maryland can be furnished from or through New York.

"The energy, the enthusiasm, the power in every form of our people it is impossible to overrate. But their demands upon the action of all the public authorities are proportionate. The absolute obliteration of all party lines among our whole population, and their perfect union in enthusiastic patriotism, makes it, in our judgment, highly expedient that there should be present in this city persons who can, in case of emergency, represent the War, Navy and Treasury Departments in giving the authority of the Government to movements of troops and vessels, the stoppage of steamers, the provision of arms, and the many steps which may need to be taken without an opportunity of communicating with Washington.

"We feel to-day that our Government and the City of Washington are in a hostile country, with communication embarrassed and in danger of being wholly cut off. If disaster happens from this cause, the excitement of our people may lead them into strong expressions of discontent, and the present happy state of public sentiment in universal support of the administration may be succeeded by a reaction of feeling greatly to be deplored.

"Respectfully asking the attention of the Government to these suggestions, we are with great respect,

"Your obedient servants,

"William M. Evarts.
"R. M. Blatchford.
"M. H. Grinnell."

On motion, *Resolved*, That this letter be approved and adopted as the act of the Committee.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Lundburg on the subject of sending to Europe for arms, and stated that Mr. Abram S. Hewitt had expressed a willingness to go to Europe for the object of procuring arms if the Committee should think it necessary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Mr. Hewitt be requested to hold himself in readiness to go to Europe by the *Persia* on the 24th instant, if the Committee should think it important to send an agent to procure arms, and that the communication of Mr. Lundburg on this subject be referred to the Committee on Organization, with instructions to confer with Mr. Hewitt on the subject.

Resolved, That all proceedings in this Committee be confidential.

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn to meet at the house of General Dix, No. 3 West 21st street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

A MEETING of the Committee was held, pursuant to adjournment, at 8 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, April 22d, 1861, at the house of Hon. John A. Dix, No. 3 West 21st street.

Present:

John A. Dix, *Chairman*,

Simeon Draper,	John J. Cisco,
Hamilton Fish,	Charles H. Russell,
Abiel A. Low,	Moses Taylor,
Alexander T. Stewart,	Robert H. McCurdy,
Theodore Dehon,	Rudolph A. Witthaus,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Greene C. Bronson,
John Jacob Astor,	Augustus C. Richards,
Samuel Sloan,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
Isaac Bell,	William M. Evarts,

Richard M. Blatchford.

In the temporary absence of the Secretary, Mr. Wetmore was requested to act as Secretary.

The following communication from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

P. Perit, *Pres.* J. Smith Homans, *Cor. Sec.*

"Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

"New York, *April 22d*, 1861.

"Sir: It becomes my duty to transmit to you the accompanying resolution adopted this day by the Select Committee of this Chamber appointed at a meeting held on the 19th instant.

"*Resolved*, That after the disposition of the business now before this Committee, it will declare itself merged for future action in the Committee of Twenty-six appointed by the public meeting of citizens on the 20th inst., subject however, to the approval of the Chamber of Commerce at its next ensuing meeting, on the 25th instant.

"Extract from the minutes.

"I am respectfully yours,

"P. M. Wetmore, *Sec'y.*

"Hon. John A. Dix, *President.*"

Mr. Bronson, of the Committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen and inform them of their election as members of this Committee, made a verbal report that they had discharged this duty and that those officers of the City Government would cheerfully act with the Committee.

Mr. Blatchford, from the Committee on Organization, made a verbal report recommending the creation of four standing committees, to wit:

An Executive Committee.
A Committee on Correspondence and Publications.
A Finance Committee.
A Committee on Collections and Subscriptions.

He also reported the following names to compose said committees:

Executive Committee.

Simeon Draper,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
James S. Wadsworth,	John J. Astor,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Augustus C. Richards,
Isaac Bell,	Richard M. Blatchford,
Samuel Sloan,	William E. Dodge.

Committee on Finance.

Charles H. Russell, Abiel A. Low,
Theodore Dehon, James Boorman,
Moses Taylor.

Committee on Collections and Subscriptions.

Alexander T. Stewart, Charles H. Marshall,
William F. Havemeyer, Robert H. McCurdy,
Royal Phelps, Rudolph A. Witthaus.

Committee on Correspondence and Publications.

Hamilton Fish, Edwards Pierrepont,
William M. Evarts, James T. Brady,
John J. Cisco.

On motion, this report was accepted and adopted and the committees so constituted.

Resolved, That the president of this Committee be, *ex officio,* a member of each of these standing committees.

Mr. Blatchford, in behalf of the Committee on Organization, made a verbal report, that the Astor House would furnish for the use of the Committee two rooms at $12 a day, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel one room at $6 a day, with an adjoining room after eight o'clock without further charge.

On motion, the whole subject of accommodations for meetings was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

The President stated that the Board of Aldermen had proffered the use of their room to the Committee.

The President informed the Committee that the Common Council had this day appropriated a million dollars to the public service.

On motion, *Resolved,* That the subject of organization be referred back to the Committee with instructions to report the duties assigned to the several standing committees.

The Secretary resumed his duties.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to proceed to Albany to confer with the Governor on the subject of the disbursements necessary for troops ; that this committee consist of three, and be appointed by the Chair.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Pierrepont, Astor and Bell such committee.

Two communications from the Atlantic Insurance Company were received and referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, That when the Committee adjourns, it adjourn to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at one o'clock P.M., to-morrow.

The Committee adjourned.

A MEETING of the Committee was held, pursuant to adjournment, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at one o'clock P.M., on Tuesday, April 23d, 1861.

Present:

Hon. John A. Dix, *Chairman*,

Messrs.	Phelps,	Messrs.	Richards,
	Marshall,		Russell,
	Dehon,		Low,
	Sloan,		Dodge,
	Draper,		Bronson,
	Blatchford,		Stewart,
	Taylor,		Witthaus,
	Wetmore,		McCurdy,
	Grinnell,		Bell,
	Pierrepont,		Evarts,

Astor.

Mr. Blatchford, from the Committee on Organization, reported in writing the duties assigned to the several standing committees, as follows:

The duties of the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions shall be to collect money and procure subscriptions in aid of the purposes of "The Union Defence Committee," and to organize such a system of collections and subscriptions in the community at large as shall promise to be most efficient and productive.

The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to supervise the disbursement of funds as they shall be required for the expenditures directed by the Executive Committee, and to make such provision of funds in anticipation or in aid of receipts by collections as exigencies may require.

It shall be their duty to audit the accounts of the treasurer and of all committees disbursing funds.

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to carry out, in every efficient and useful form that presents itself, the objects of "The Union Defence Committee" in aid of the Government in

the present crisis; to accelerate and facilitate the organization of forces, the transportation of troops and provisions, and the co-operation of popular action in all loyal parts of the country.

They shall distribute these duties among sub-committees of their own number, as may seem to them expedient.

The duties of the Committee on Correspondence and Publications shall be to conduct the necessary correspondence, by letter or telegraph or messengers, with the public authorities of the General and State Governments, and with other organizations of citizens throughout the country, and to direct such publications in the newspapers and otherwise as they shall deem expedient.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the report be accepted and adopted.

Various communications were received and referred to the appropriate standing committees.

On motion of Mr. Russell, *Resolved*, That in view of the importance of the existing emergency it is advisable to communicate to the public such information in regard to the objects and purposes of this Committee as will serve to allay unnecessary excitement in the public mind; to stimulate the efforts of the judicious and patriotic; and generally to promote by reasonable publications the interests of the trust confided to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, *Resolved*—

[No record of this resolution on the minutes.]

Mr. Dodge requested to be excused from acting upon the Executive Committee, and moved that Mr. Marshall be appointed in his place.

On motion, Mr. Marshall was appointed on the Executive Committee in place of Mr. Dodge, and Mr. Dodge was appointed on the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions in the place of Mr. Marshall.

An authenticated copy of the ordinance of the Common Council was presented to the Committee and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

ORDINANCE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

"An ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipment and outfit of the military force of the City of New York, now engaged, or which

may hereafter be engaged, in the service of the State of New York in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States, and to provide for the aid and support of the families of such of the officers and men so engaged as may require the same.

SEC. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers to be approved by a committee to be known as the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New York," consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Councilmen, and the following named citizens:

Moses Taylor,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Richard M. Blatchford,
Royal Phelps,	Alexander T. Stewart,
William E. Dodge,	Hamilton Fish,
Greene C. Bronson,	Samuel Sloan,
William M. Evarts,	John Jacob Astor,
John J. Cisco,	William F. Havemeyer,
James T. Brady,	Charles H. Russell,
Simeon Draper,	Rudolph A. Witthaus,
James S. Wadsworth,	Charles H. Marshall,
Isaac Bell,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
James Boorman,	Robert H. McCurdy,

Abiel A. Low,

who were appointed at a public meeting held at Union Square, on Saturday the 20th day of April instant, to collect funds and transact such other business in aid of the Government as the public interests may require.

The vouchers aforesaid shall be certified in writing by the chairman of the said committee.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the corporation such sum and sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue bonds of the corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Union Defence Fund Bonds of the City of New York," and be at interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. And the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from date thereof.

Sec. 5. For the payment of said bonds and the interest to accrue upon the same the faith of the Corporation of the City of New York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New York or the United States for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and requested to redeem and cancel said bond at or before the maturity of the same.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, April 22d, 1861.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, April 22d, 1861.

Approved by the Mayor, April 23d, 1861.

D. T. Valentine,
Clerk of the Common Council.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this committee adopt the name and style of the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New York," by which it is designated in the ordinance of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this committee be requested to acknowledge in a suitable manner, in behalf of the committee, the action of the City Government.

The subject of privateers against our commerce being fitted out was mentioned and referred to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That when this committee adjourns it adjourn to meet on the call of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Vice-President of the United States and upon Major-General Wool, and confer with them on the subjects intrusted to this committee.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the President and Secretary be such committee to wait on Mr. Hamlin and General Wool.

Resolved, That the committee now adjourn.

The Committee met pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee at the committee rooms, No. 30 Pine Street, on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1861.

Present:

Hon. John A. Dix, *Chairman*,

Messrs. Draper,	Messrs. Havemeyer,
Dehon,	Russell,
Taylor,	Witthaus,
Blatchford,	Wetmore,

Messrs. Stewart,	Messrs. Richards,
Sloan,	Astor,
Cisco,	Bell,
Boorman,	Marshall,
McCurdy,	Grinnell,
Phelps,	Bronson,
Low,	His Hon. the Mayor,
Maj.-Gen. Wool, U.S.A.,	Maj.-Gen. Sandford,

R. S. Haws, Comptroller.

The Secretary being absent at Washington on business of the committee, Mr. Wetmore was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Russell, from the Finance Committee, reported that there had been collected by the committee about $127,000, of which about $115,000 had been paid; also that some money outside of the committee had been paid. That under the ordinance of the Common Council steps had been taken to raise the amount appropriated by the Common Council, and that about half of the amount had been taken by the banks of the city; that no funds had been received from the State or United States Government; that the committee had been devising some means to provide for strict accuracy and economy in the expenditure of the committee.

Mr. Boorman offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the duties of the Finance Committee of this association, as prescribed in their proceedings on the 23d instant, be hereby altered to read as follows:

"The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to take charge, through the Treasurer of the association, of all the funds contributed or appropriated for the use of this association, to select a safe bank depository or depositories for the same, and to keep separate accounts of such funds, viz.:

1. All derived from voluntary contributions, including those made under the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

2. Of such as may be appropriated by the State of New York.

3. Of such as may be supplied by the United States.

Resolved, That all funds thus received shall be held subject to the order of the Executive Committee of this association, payable only on the warrants or requisitions of said committee signed in their behalf (in duplicate warrants) by a member of the "Sub-committee on Funds" of the Executive Committee, and countersigned by the

chairman of the General Committee, which warrants shall, in addition to the amount to be paid, and to whom, state—

1. The purpose for which the money is to be paid.

2. The vouchers to be required (if any), other than the receipt of the receiver.

3. The fund or account (according to the preceding arrangement) to which the payment is to be charged.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Finance Committee shall *ex officio* be a member of the Executive Committee, and the Comptroller of the city a member of the Finance Committee.

Resolved, That all payments or warrants drawn on the funds of the corporation of the city shall be under such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller and the Mayor.

Mr. Marshall stated that the committee had dispatched the ship *Kedar* without waiting for troops.

General Sandford stated that he proposed to send 2,000 troops by the *Baltic* and *Columbia* by Monday.

The chairman read the following communications from the Executive Committee :

1. Every application before the committee of the Chamber of Commerce that was in proper form to be considered was acted on and appropriation made thereon, except such as were referred to the Union Defence Committee.

2. All cases thus referred, and all new cases of applications in proper form, and especially all cases of organized corps and regiments ordered into service, have been disposed of.

3. Other cases have been laid over and information always given to the parties to enable them to present their claims in proper form.

4. A very few have been declined on the ground that they did not come within the line of duties of the committee.

The Mayor stated that in countersigning warrants, he should look only to three things—equipments, outfits and relief of families of soldiers—and to see that the vouchers for the amount to each item was in the hands of the committee.

The Comptroller coincided in opinion with the Mayor.

Mr. Dehon moved that the Treasurer be authorized to draw upon the Comptroller of the city of New York (accompanying his drafts with the original bills approved by the chairman of this General Committee), for expenditures referred to in city ordinance, and upon that basis hereafter from time to time.

On motion, this proposition was laid on the table.

A communication was received from Mr. Copway in regard to the employment of Indians in the military service, and on motion was laid on the table.

Ordered that the minutes of the Executive Committee be at all times open to the examination of this committee.

The committee adjourned.

At a meeting held this day, April 30th, 1861, the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Blatchford, were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That this committee regard it as an incumbent duty to express their high appreciation of the wisdom, energy and patriotism of Major-General John E. Wool, commanding this military district, evinced in moments of critical emergency in the affairs of the country.

2. *Resolved,* As the deliberate judgment of this committee, that the activity and sagacity of General Wool have been eminently conspicuous in the arrangements made by him for expediting the transportation of troops and supplies to the scene of action; and especially so in assuming the responsibility of dispatching the fine regiment of New York Firemen-Zouaves commanded by Colonel Ellsworth, thus avoiding the delays which might otherwise have detained them for days.

3. *Resolved,* That this committee desire to express in these resolutions their grateful sense of the distinguished services rendered by General Wool since entering upon his duties in this city; and their acknowledgment to the War Department for affording this community the great advantage of his military skill and long experience in the service of his country.

4. *Resolved,* That while the organization of the Western Department of the United States, comprising within its limits the National Capital, under the able, judicious and patriotic management of Lieutenant-General Scott, commanding general of the army, insures public confidence and the protection of the national honor, the committee deem it fortunate for the country that the President has exercised the sagacious discretion of placing the Eastern Department under the control of an officer worthy of all the confidence reposed in him.

5. *Resolved,* That this committee desire most emphatically to express their gratitude to Major-General Wool for the promptness and readiness with which he has yielded to their wishes and requests and assumed great and heavy responsibilities, which the exigency of the case and the difficulties of communicating with the Government

rendered necessary. And they most earnestly request the War Department and the President of the United States to ratify and approve the conduct and the action of Major-General Wool in these particulars, and also that he may be continued in command in this city and of this department.

6. *Resolved*, That copies of the preceding resolutions, properly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States, Lieutenant-General Scott, and Major-General Wool.

Signed, JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman.*
S. DRAPER, *Vice-Chairman.*
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, *Secretary.*
THEODORE DEHON, *Treasurer.*

A MEETING of the committee was held, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at the room of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, on Saturday, May 4th, 1861, at two o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. John A. Dix, *Chairman,*

Messrs. Simeon Draper,	Messrs. William M. Evarts.
Moses Taylor,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Royal Phelps,
Alexander T. Stewart,	Greene C. Bronson,
Samuel Sloan,	William F. Havemeyer,
John Jacob Astor,	Charles H. Russell,
Charles H. Marshall,	Abiel A. Low,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Prosper M. Wetmore,

A. C. Richards,
The Comptroller of the City of New York,
The President of the Board of Councilmen.

The Chairman called for reports from standing committees.

Mr. Draper, Chairman of the Executive Committee, states that the minutes of that committee are present and its proceedings will be understood by reading these minutes.

Mr. Phelps moved that the reading of the minutes of the Executive Committee be dispensed with, and the motion, being seconded by Mr. Taylor, was carried.

Mr. Draper then, by general request, made a verbal report of the principal transactions of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the General Committee.

Mr. Barney, Collector of the Port, was announced at the door, and on motion, the committee requested him to take a seat at their meeting.

Mr. Barney accepted the invitation of the committee, and stated that he came from Colonel Pratt, of the Ulster County regiment; that this regiment had been ordered back by the Governor to Ulster County; that the men were much dissatisfied at being sent back, and desired that some measures might be taken, if possible, to have this order rescinded.

The Chairman made a statement concerning the action of the Governor relative to this regiment, and concerning the reasons for the same.

Mr. Phelps moved that this subject be referred to the Executive Committee. This motion not being seconded,

Mr. Astor moved that Colonel Pratt be admitted to the meeting of the committee, that he might give further information as to the situation of the regiment.

The motion was carried. Colonel Pratt was introduced, and made a statement respecting his regiment.

Mr. Draper moved that a dispatch be sent by telegraph to the Governor urging that the Ulster County regiment should not be sent back if it could be avoided.

The motion was carried, and a dispatch, drawn by Mr. Blatchford, was approved by the committee, and directed to be sent to the Governor.

Mr. Russell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a verbal report as to the condition of the funds at the disposal of the committee.

Mr. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions, made a verbal report that the committee were proceeding in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Evarts, in the absence of Mr. Fish, the chairman, reported the proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence and Publication.

Mr. Phelps moved that this committee meet hereafter on Wednesday of each week at two o'clock, P.M., at the committee room, No. 30 Pine Street.

Mr. Draper mentioned the subject of the deficiency of funds to pay the obligations of the State Commissariat for the support of troops now in the city, and stated that the committee might be required to give some aid in the matter.

On motion, the committee adjourned, to meet on Wednesday next at two o'clock P.M. at this place.

A MEETING of the committee was held, pursuant to adjournment, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, on Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, at two o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. John A. Dix, *Chairman*,

Messrs. R. M. Blatchford,	Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Royal Phelps,
A. T. Stewart,	William E. Dodge,
Samuel Sloan,	G. C. Bronson,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,	Hamilton Fish,
Isaac Bell,	R. A. Witthaus,
R. H. McCurdy,	A. A. Low,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. C. Richards,

Mayor of the City of New York.

The President read the following letter from the Secretary :

"2 HANOVER ST.,
"*May*, 8, '61.

"DEAR SIR : I am engaged in a jury trial, and may not be able to get out of court in season for the committee's meeting.

"I send the minutes engrossed in the book, except of the last meeting, and a fair copy of the minutes of that.

"Yours truly,
"WILLIAM M. EVARTS."

"P. M. WETMORE, ESQ.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, Mr. P. M. Wetmore was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* in place of Mr. Evarts.

The Chairman ordered the minutes of the previous meetings to be read by the Secretary.

On motion of Judge Bronson, *Resolved:* That the resolution passed by the last meeting, with reference to the meetings of this committee, be amended to read, "that this committee meet hereafter on Wednesday of each week, at two o'clock P.M., at the committee room, No. 30 Pine Street, or at the call of the Executive Committee."

The committee was informed of the presence, in the outer room, of Colonel Duryeé, who was, on motion of Mr. Richards, invited to enter.

Mr. Richards, in behalf of Colonel Duryeé, represented to the committee the state of the 14th Regiment, and requested to hear from this committee an expression as to the course he ought to pursue to induce the authorities to accept his regiment for service.

Mr. Phelps expressed his opinion that this matter properly belonged to the Executive Committee, to whom he begged it might be referred. Referred accordingly.

After the statement in behalf of Colonel Duryeé, the current business of the meeting was proceeded with.

The Chairman called for reports from standing committees.

The Secretary read the minutes of all the meetings of the Executive Committee held since the last meeting of this committee.

Mr. Dodge was requested to repeat to this committee a report already submitted by him to the Executive Committee, which he did, giving full information of his interviews with the authorities in Washington ; also of private communications received by him then and since, with reference to the state of feeling in Western Virginia. Mr. Dodge complained of the publicity given to his journey, and expressed a desire that the manner in which it had been made public might be known.

General Dix in a similar manner referred to the publication of confidential dispatches addressed by him to Governor Morgan.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Richards :

Resolved : That Mr. Low be appointed acting Treasurer during the indisposition of Mr. Dehon, the Treasurer.

Mr. Sloan proposed that the resolution be amended as follows :

Resolved : That this committee approve of the action of the Executive Committee in appointing Mr. Low acting Treasurer during the indisposition of Mr. Dehon, and that Mr. Low be requested to continue to act in that capacity.

Mr. Richards accepted the amendment, and the resolution was put, as amended, and unanimously carried.

General Dix tendered his resignation as chairman of this committee, stating that other occupations would prevent his giving the requisite time to the fulfillment of the duties connected with that position.

On motion of Mr. Blatchford, *Resolved :* That the resignation of General Dix be accepted, and that the Secretary appoint a committee of two to prepare and report to the next meeting of this committee, expressing the high estimate in which we hold the patriotic and efficient services of General Dix.

The Secretary named Mr. Blatchford and Judge Pierrepont.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, Governor Fish was unanimously appointed permanent chairman of this committee.

On motion of Mr. Grinnell, *Resolved :* That General Dix continue a member of the Executive Committee, irrespective of his

resignation as chairman, and be requested to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee as often as his time will permit.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the committee adjourned to Wednesday next, at two o'clock P.M., at 30 Pine Street.

A MEETING of the committee was held, pursuant to adjournment at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, on Wednesday, May 15, 1861, at two o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman,*
Messrs. Marshall,
Dehon,
Grinnell,
Wetmore,
Phelps,
Stewart,
Evarts,
His Honor the Mayor.

It appearing there was no quorum present, a large delegation from the committee being absent at Washington, the committee adjourned with the understanding that a meeting would be called for Friday, the 17th inst., at two o'clock P.M.

A MEETING of the committee was held, pursuant to the call of the Chairman, on Friday, the 17th day of May, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman,*

Messrs. Draper,	Messrs. Marshall,
Evarts,	McCurdy,
Dehon,	Grinnell,
Low,	Phelps,
Blatchford,	Dodge,
Stewart,	Russell,
Sloan,	Witthaus,
Astor,	Wetmore,
Cisco,	Richards,
Bell,	

His Honor, the Mayor,
The President of the Board of Councilmen.

The minutes of the meetings of May 8th and May 15th instant were read.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the minutes of the meeting of May 8th were amended by expressing the statement in respect to Colonel Duryeé's regiment as having been made in behalf of Colonel Duryeé, and not by him, he not having been personally admitted to the meeting of the committee.

Reports from standing committees were called for.

Mr. Russell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that that committee had no report to present.

Mr. Evarts, from the Committee on Correspondence, presented a letter which had been received by that committee. The letter was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions, reported that that committee had adopted measures for receiving contributions which they thought would be useful.

The special committee which had been appointed to proceed to Washington and had returned, presented, by Mr. Sloan, chairman, a written report. The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and is as follows. [See Reports.]

On motion of Mr. Blatchford, *Resolved*, That this report be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

An extract from the minutes of the Executive Committee, containing the appointment of this special committee, was read.

On motion of His Honor the Mayor, *Resolved*, That the action of the Executive Committee in the appointment of the special committee, whose report has been presented and entered on the minutes, be approved by this committee, and that the thanks of this committee be tendered to the Special Committee for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned to them.

Mr. Blatchford, from the Special Committee, made a verbal statement of the attention which the objects of the committee's visit received from the President and his Cabinet, and of the courtesies shown to the members of the committee while in Washington and in facilitating their return.

On motion of Mr. Russell, *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider the necessity of an early completion of the fortifications and defences of the harbor of New York, with power to make such representations upon the subject to the Federal authorities as shall be deemed proper, and to urge immediate attention in the premises.

The Chair appointed as this committee:

Messrs. Russell, Sloan, Grinnell, Low, Phelps.

On motion of Mr. Russell, *Resolved*, That the Chairman be added to this committee.

His Honor, the Mayor, introduced the subject of the selection of the fourteen regiments for the acceptance of the Federal Government, and the expenses connected with equipping and dispatching the same, and with the support of the families of the soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Grinnell, *Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider the subject introduced by the Mayor, and to prepare and submit to this committee a report to the Mayor and the Common Council of the expenditures already made by this committee under the appropriation of the Common Council, and of the purposes of the same, with an estimate of the future requirements of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Richards, *Resolved*, That this Special Committee be instructed to submit such report at a meeting of this committee to be held on Monday next, at two o'clock P.M., and that when this committee adjourns, it adjourn to meet at that time, and that the Secretary insert in the notice of the meeting a statement of the object of the same.

Mr. Grinnell having expressed a desire not to be named on this committee, the Chair appointed:

Messrs. Evarts, Richards, Astor, Pierrepont, Bell.

On motion of Mr. Blatchford, *Resolved*, That Captain Cooper, sailing-master of the *Quaker City*, be admitted to the meeting of the committee.

Captain Cooper was thereupon introduced to the committee and made a verbal statement concerning prizes thus far taken by the *Quaker City* during her cruise.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

A MEETING of the committee was held, pursuant to adjournment, on Monday, May 20, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at two o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,

Messrs. Draper, Messrs. McCurdy,
Evarts, Grinnell,

Messrs. Low,	Messrs. Dodge,
Blatchford,	Havemeyer,
Pierrepont,	Russell,
Stewart,	Witthaus,
Sloan,	Boorman,
Astor,	Wetmore,
Marshall,	Richards,

His Honor the Mayor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Draper, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented a written report from that committee, which was read by Mr. Wetmore, its Secretary.

On motion, the report from the Executive Committee was accepted and ordered to be entered on the minutes. [See Reports.]

Mr. Russell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report in writing from that committee.

On motion, ordered that the report be accepted and entered on the minutes.

NEW YORK, 20*th May*, 1861.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Amount of collections and contributions from 26th April last to this date		$169,854 17
Amount disbursed by the Treasurer on requisitions		86,202 21
Balance in Bank of Commerce, in N. Y., to the credit of this commission		$83,451 96*
Amount of drafts on the City Comptroller for aid to regiments	$298,097 61	
Also of drafts by committee	28,799 10	
Do	20,699 00	
Do	51,500 00	
	$399,095 71	

C. H. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*
A. A. LOW, *Treasurer ad interim.*

Mr. Pierrepont, from the Select Committee appointed to pre-

* *This error appears in the original.*

pare a minute of the committee's sense of the services of General Dix, made a report in writing.

On motion, ordered that the report be accepted and entered on the minutes.

The report is as follows:

Report of the Select Committee on the Services of General Dix.

The committee appointed by the "Union Defence Committee" on the 8th of May instant, "to prepare a minute expressing the high estimate in which they hold the patriotic and efficient services of General Dix," ask leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this committee tender their warmest thanks to the Honorable John A. Dix for the prompt, efficient, courteous and patriotic discharge of his arduous duties as chairman of this committee; that, while we deeply regret his resignation, and the consequent loss of his counsels, we nevertheless rejoice ourselves, and *congratulate* the Government, that the services of Major-General Dix have been secured to the army for the defence of the integrity, the glory, and the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That in General Dix we recognize a *patriot* worthy of his patriotic sires; that we desire to express our confidence in the eminent ability and fitness of General Dix to fill the high and responsible command to which he has been called, and that there will go with him to the field of conflict, the pride, the hopes and the sympathies and the prayers of every member of this committee.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this committee, be presented to General Dix.

Mr. Evarts, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to prepare a report from the Union Defence Committee to the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council, made a written report, which was read. A discussion ensued on the subject of the report.

On motion, ordered that the report be recommitted to the Special Committee, with instructions to add a specific recommendation to the Common Council as to the future course to be pursued in respect to aid to families.

Mr. Evarts reported back the original report with an addition in conformity to the instructions.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the report be accepted and entered on the minutes, and that the report from the Union Defence Commit-

tee to the Mayor and Common Council be transmitted under the signatures of the President and Secretary. [See Reports.]

The Chairman read a communication from the Secretary of War.

On motion, ordered that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee adjourned to Wednesday, 22d instant, at two o'clock P.M.

A MEETING of the committee was held on Wednesday, May 22d, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at two o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman,*

Messrs. Draper,	Messrs. McCurdy,
Evarts,	Grinnell,
Low,	Phelps,
Taylor,	Dodge,
Blatchford,	Bronson,
Stewart,	Russell,
Sloan,	Wetmore,
Astor,	Richards,

His Honor the Mayor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the Governor to the Chairman of the Executive Committee was presented from that committee by its Secretary, and was read to the committee.

Mr. Sloan stated to the committee that General Dix had conferred with the Governor on the subject of this communication, and that all explanation desired had already been given.

On motion, ordered that the communication from the Governor be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the minutes of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of this committee were read.

Mr. Dodge stated to the committee that he had learned by the *Persia,* from Liverpool, that the American merchants had sent two cannon by that ship which, with two that were to follow by another vessel, were a present to the Government. He also stated that those merchants had made a conditional engagement for the whole product of an establishment for their manufacture for six months, should our Government need them.

On motion, adjourned to Wednesday, 29th instant, at two o'clock P.M.

A MEETING of the committee was held on the 29th day of May, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at two o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,

Messrs. Abiel Low, (Treasurer *ad interim*), Messrs. Moses Taylor, Edwards Pierrepont, Alexander T. Stewart, Samuel Sloan, John Jacob Astor, Charles H. Marshall, Messrs. William M. Evarts, Moses H. Grinnell, William E. Dodge, Greene C. Bronson, Charles H. Russell, Rudolph A. Witthaus, Prosper M. Wetmore, A. C. Richards,

Robert H. McCurdy,

The Mayor of the City of New York.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The minutes of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of this committee were read.

On motion of Mr. Low, ordered, that the proceedings of the Executive Committee as read be approved.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, *Resolved*, That no letters, applications, or other documents unconnected with the business of the committee shall be written or indorsed by the officers of this or either of the sub-committees as such, for any purpose whatever, except by authority or vote of the General Committee, or of some one of the standing committees, duly recorded upon the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Low, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
"NEW YORK, *May 29th*, 1861.

"*Whereas*, The existing crisis has brought forth two classes of men hitherto more or less known as officers in the Army and Navy of the United States, who have alike sworn to support the Constitution and defend the honor of the United States of America, and, in the hour of trial, one class has proved faithful—upholding and defending the Stars and Stripes—and the other class has added to infidelity the crime of treason;

"And *Whereas*, Lieutenant Slemmer, of the United States

Army, by his timely removal to Fort Pickens with a handful of men, and his successful defence of that fort against a numerous band of rebels, has displayed a degree of loyalty and courage which entitles him to the gratitude of a just and generous community; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the committee do take great pleasure in expressing their high appreciation of the services of Lieutenant Slemmer, whose fidelity, fortitude and unceasing watchfulness have preserved to the use of the United States one of its distant possessions, around which the armies of the rebels have gathered in vain.

"*Resolved*, That the committee regard the defenders of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens as belonging to the same order of men, as alike heroic and alike devoted in the hour of trial, and therefore do respectfully recommend Lieutenant Slemmer to the Government of the United States as worthy of honorable recognition.

"*Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and to Lieutenant Slemmer."

On motion, ordered that the preamble and resolutions be published.

The Chairman presented to the meeting Mr. Dehon's letter of resignation as Treasurer.

On motion, ordered that the letter be entered on the minutes.

The letter is as follows:

"NEW YORK, *24th May*, 1861.

"HON. HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York:*

"SIR: I now resign into your hands my position as Treasurer, and at the same time thank the committee, collectively and individually, for the confidence shown by the appointment as financial officer to this high trust placed upon us by an emergency yet to be measured by all to rightly estimate its importance.

"For the courtesy extended to me by the several members of the committee, and by all its officers, I offer my grateful acknowledgment.

"I remain your obedient servant,

"THEODORE DEHON."

The Chairman presented a letter of resignation as member of this committee from Mr. Royal Phelps.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the resignation of Mr. Phelps be accepted, and his letter be entered on the minutes.

The letter is as follows :

"New York, *May* 22, 1861.

"To the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York :

"Sir : I beg to tender my resignation as a member of this committee.

"I am sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Royal Phelps."

On motion of Mr. Dodge, *Resolved,* That the Executive Committee be requested to require written reports from its sub-committees to be submitted to the General Committee at its weekly meeting.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, ordered, that the room of the committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel be given up, and the evening meetings of the Executive Committee be discontinued.

The chairman retired from the meeting, having first requested Mr. McCurdy to take the chair.

The chair presented to the committee a letter from Mr. Fish resigning his place as a member of this committee, which, upon motion, was laid upon the table.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

A meeting of the committee was held on the 17th day of June, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at two o'clock P.M.

Present :

Simeon Draper, *Vice-Chairman,*

Messrs. A. A. Low,	Messrs. R. A. Witthaus,
Moses Taylor,	Isaac Bell,
R. M. Blatchford,	Charles H. Marshall,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Robert H. McCurdy,
A. T. Stewart,	The Mayor of the City
J. J. Astor,	of New York,
M. H. Grinnell,	The President of the
William E. Dodge,	Board of Councilmen,
Charles H. Russell,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
	Acting Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Bell, on behalf of Mr. Jones, presented and read a communication from D. E. Sickles, addressed by him to the Common Council, and submitted by them to this committee.

Councilman Jones moved that the same aid be extended in respect to Sickles' Excelsior Brigade as to the families of other regiments aided by this committee, after discussion thereon.

Mr. Jones, having withdrawn his resolution, thereupon, *Resolved*, that the Committee on Relief to Families be instructed to give notice that no payment to families of soldiers should be made except to such as have been actually mustered into service, and that, except in extreme cases, payment will not be made on tickets in other hands than those of the parties interested.

A communication in writing from Comptroller Haws, suggesting the propriety of appointing a committee to negotiate the bonds of the City of New York remaining in his hands, was presented.

On motion, it was referred to the Finance Committee (Mr. Russell).

The following letter from Lieutenant Slemmer was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

"Astor House, *June* 13*th*, 1861.

"Mr. Wm. M. Evarts:

"Dear Sir: Your letter of May 30th, inclosing the Resolution of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York, is received.

"Permit me to express to them, through you, my most heartfelt thanks for such expressions of their esteem and approval.

"I am sir, very respectfully,

"Your ob'd't serv't,

"A. J. Slemmer,

"1st Lieut., 1st Art'y."

On motion of Mr. Pierrepont, *Resolved*, That in the absence of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Aid to Regiments, two of the other members of same committee shall be authorized to act.

On motion of Mr. Astor, *Resolved*, That the resignation of Hon. Hamilton Fish be not accepted, and that Mr. Fish be requested to resume his seat.

The resignation of Judge Bronson as a member of this committee was presented.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the resignation of Judge Bronson be not accepted, and that he be requested to continue as a member of this committee.

On motion of Mr. Russell, a bill for the 79th Regiment was referred to the Committee on Aid to Regiments.

The bill of Charles Brown for the 6th Regiment Union Volunteers was referred to Committee on Aid to Regiments.

On motion, the committee adjourned to Wednesday, 26th instant, at 2 P.M.

A MEETING of the committee, specially called, was held on the 2d day of July, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine street, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman,*

Messrs. Simeon Draper,	Messrs. Isaac Bell,
A. A. Low,	Charles H. Marshall,
R. M. Blatchford,	M. H. Grinnell,
A. T. Stewart,	R. A. Witthaus,
S. Sloan,	A. C. Richards,
J. J. Astor,	P. M. Wetmore,
His Honor the Mayor,	Wm. M. Evarts, *Secretary.*

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and of the minutes of the Executive Committee, was dispensed with.

An application for aid to the McReynolds Regiment, and a letter from Hon. Wm. H. Seward respecting the same, were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Low, in behalf of a committee appointed at an informal meeting of the General Committee yesterday, presented a series of resolutions which were read.

Mr. Blatchford moved the following resolutions, which were seconded, and

On motion of Mr. Sloan, all the resolutions above referred to were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Evarts, *Resolved,* That hereafter thirteen shall constitute a quorum of this committee for the transaction of business.

On motion, adjourned to Wednesday, July 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

July 10, 1861, no quorum.

A MEETING called at the request of the Executive Committee was held on the 22d day of August, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Present:

Simeon Draper, *Vice-Chairman,*

Messrs. A. A. Low,	Messrs. R. A. Witthaus,
M. H. Grinnell,	I. Bell,
A. T. Stewart,	C. H. Marshall,
J. J. Astor,	A. C. Richards,
C. H. Russell,	His Honor the Mayor,

P. M. Wetmore, *Secretary pro tem.*

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The members present deemed it advisable to proceed to business without a quorum.

The report of the Executive Committee, dated August 20th, was read. [See Reports.]

The Executive Committee submitted an abstract and detailed statements of all expenditures from the City Fund up to July 31st ult.

Ordered, that the report of the Executive Committee with the statements of expenditures, be adopted.

Ordered, that the above report and abstract, together with the report of Executive Committee dated 29th June, be transmitted to the Common Council and published; and that the detailed statements be open to examination at this office by all parties interested therein. [See Reports.]

Ordered, that the Secretary pro tem. publish the names of members present at this meeting, and that the Executive Committee pay the rent of the rooms occupied by the committee.

Adjourned.

A SPECIAL meeting was held on the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, on the 4th day of November, 1861, at the room of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at 12 o'clock M.

Present:

Hon. R. T. Haws, *Chairman pro tem.,*

Messrs. A. A. Low,	Messrs. C. H. Marshall,
R. H. McCurdy,	A. T. Stewart,
Edwards Pierrepont,	R. M. Blatchford,
R. A. Witthaus,	P. M. Wetmore, *Acting Secretary.*

Mr. Haws, Comptroller, was called to the chair, and P. M. Wetmore appointed to act as Secretary.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. Hamilton Fish in relation to the presentation of testimonial to Mr. O. Blunt, which was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

"GARRISON'S, *Nov.* 1*st*, 1861.

"DEAR SIR:

"I am this day in receipt of your note of 29th ult., inclosing a copy of a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee, requesting the Chairman of that body to present to Mr. Blunt the testimonial ordered by them and so well merited by his efficient and faithful services.

"Esteeming this request of the committee a high compliment, scarcely deserved by necessary absence for some months from any participation in the duties or deliberations of the committee, I shall most cheerfully comply with their request.

"I expect to return to the city about the middle of the next week, and will then do myself the honor to consult the wishes of the committee as to the time and manner of making the presentation.

"With great respect,

"Your obed't serv't,

"HAMILTON FISH."

Mr. Low stated the object of the meeting to give proper expression to the sentiments of the committee in regard to the retirement of Lieut.-Gen. Scott from the command of the United States Army.

Mr. Low read a preamble and resolution, and also submitted additional resolutions from Mr. Draper, who was absent.

On motion of Mr. Pierrepont, *Resolved*, That the subject of the proper mode of rendering due honors to Lieut.-General Scott, on his retirement from the command of the army, be referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, and that the resolutions submitted at this time be referred to that committee when appointed.

Resolved, That when this committee adjourn, it will adjourn subject to a call from the Chairman of the Select Committee.

The Chair appointed to said select committee

Messrs. Edwards Pierrepont, A. A. Low, A. T. Stewart, R. A. Witthaus, R. H. McCurdy, Hamilton Fish.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

HONORS TO GENERAL SCOTT

FRIDAY, *November 8th*, 1861.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock A.M., those members of the committee in attendance at the Brevoort House were notified that General Scott was ready to receive them in his parlor.

The committee, led by the Chairman, Governor Hamilton Fish, immediately entered, and the General with those of his military family present, rose to receive them. The committee remained standing, and the interview was very impressive.

Judge Pierrepont addressed the General as follows:

"General Scott: The Union Defence Committee of the City of New York call to present to you their compliments, their homage, and their respect, alike too high and too profound for words to express; they ask the honor to take you by the hand, and through the electric chain by which heart communicates with heart, to tell you what the tongue cannot utter. Before you leave the shores of this your native land, perhaps forever, we wish for ourselves, and for those whom we represent, to express to you our thanks and our gratitude for what you have so nobly done for the preservation of the integrity of this great nation, of which we have been so proud, and of this constitutional liberty which we so much love.

"We are not unmindful of the great difficulties under which you have labored, and of the trying times in which you have been placed. But it is difficulty and trial which test the purityof a patriot's virtues; and it is because you have come out of the fiery ordeal with every gem in your patriot diadem more bright that we come to do you honor. The soil of that ancient State which nurtured a General Washington, and bred a General Scott, while men slept, "the enemy" sowed with seed of traitors! and in your mother's house you were called to draw your sword against your mother's sons, because those sons were your country's foes; and you did not falter! The honors of the starry flag under which the young hero earned his dawning fame were as bright and as dear to the old hero in his declining days as when they shone at Lundy's Lane.

"The advents of true patriots and great men are always separated by long intervals of years; but few have ever appeared; and in the whole circuit of the sun, scarce one who had the wisdom and the courage to resign his power until Death called for his crown, his scepter, or his sword.

"It will be the crowning glory of your honored life, that, after remaining at the old soldier's post until all imminent danger to your country was over—until you had called a brave young soldier to your side, instructed him in all the wisdom of your experienced age, placed your mantle upon his shoulders, and called down the blessing of God upon him and your country's cause—that you had

the wisdom from on high to retire at the fitting hour, and thus to make the glories of your setting sun ineffably more bright for the radiant luster which they shed upon the young and dawning hope of your beloved land.

"I present to you the Union Defence Committee, with whom you did so cordially co-operate in the early perils of this war. I speak the sentiments of each and all when I say that their blessings and their prayers will follow you 'upon the great deep, and into foreign lands.' Your many battles, all of which were victories, we need not here enumerate. But now, when your departure is at hand, and we know not what may befall us, we can truly say at parting, you have fought the good fight, you have kept the patriots' and the Christians' faith; on earth you will leave a name of imperishable renown, and in Heaven, by God's mercy, there will await you a crown of glory which can never fade away."

General Scott replied as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Union Defence Committee: I am in a poor condition to meet you on this great occasion. I am at this moment laboring under much dizziness. I would wish to rise to the height of the present moment, but my physical inability will cause me utterly to fail in my wishes. I feel that I am greatly honored—honored by those to whom honor is due. I feel that I am not only in the bosom of my countrymen—of my fellow-citizens of the town in which I have lived, more or less, for the past forty odd years—but I feel I am in the bosom of my friends. Oh! for one moment of brightness, that I might do justice to my feelings—some small justice to the dignity and weight of this company.

"I go, gentlemen, across the ocean for a short period, and for a special purpose—for the chance of getting rid of this dizziness, which perplexes me almost every moment, and in the hope of finding some relief for the infirmities I have labored under for many years, and which have been greatly increased by the unceasing labors of the last ten or eleven months.

"It is my expectation to return again to that country to which I am, like yourselves, wholly devoted. All that country—I mean the Union commenced with the good old thirteen States—I hope will soon be made up again to its thirty-four. Though I have been compelled to retire from the field, I have the consolation to be able to assure you that the command of the army is in competent hands. My opinion on the subject may have some weight with you.

"I leave in the field generals of great ability—Major-Generals

McClellan and Halleck—of a high order of intellect, of scientific attainments, of much ability in all military affairs and of excellent judgment and discretion. Under their command and that of the brigadier-generals, I have no doubt the armies of the country will be led to victory ; I have no doubt that in their hands the destinies of the country will be safe ; and I have no doubt that they will achieve a successful and honorable peace within a few months, and that the great blessings of peace will again be restored to us within a reasonable period.

"I have considerable confidence in the administration of the country. I do not speak of party confidence, for I have long ceased to be a party man. I have great confidence in the President. He is a man of capacity, untiring zeal and conscientiousness. It is due for me to say that he is not a President of my making ; I had no part nor lot in his election. I confess that he has agreeably disappointed me. He is a man of great ability, fidelity and patriotism. I could speak in a similar manner of several members of the cabinet, but I forbear.

"I do not know as I can say more. It will be my pride as well as my pleasure to return home soon, as I hope to do, where I have experienced so much favor and kindness from a large circle of friends. I must take leave of you soon, but I will say a few more words. On the breaking out of this great Civil War, I recollect the great and important services rendered by the Union Defence Committee. I remember how you sustained the Government in forwarding troops for the defence of the National Capital, how by your zeal in equipping and sending forward, with the means at your disposal, large bodies of patriotic and excellent troops, which came in good time, the tide of rebellion, which commenced at Baltimore, was turned against the enemies of our country. The Government had not the means of defending itself where they were most needed. This committee came forward and applied the remedy, and averted the danger.

"I wish again to thank the committee in my own behalf; I know they have the sincere and most grateful thanks of the Government. I would wish to say much more, but must take my leave of you."

Governor Fish then said :

"I ask permission, on behalf of my associates of the Union Defence Committee, to present them individually, that they may enjoy the privilege of taking the hand that for more than fifty years has wielded the sword, always effectively, and always with the view to

the restoration of peace; and whose pen has never written a word that was not full of noble sentiment. Let me present to you each member of the committee to take an affectionate leave."

Governor Fish then presented the individual members of the committee to the general, for each of whom he had a parting word, and they then withdrew from a scene which was most touching and impressive.

A MEETING, called at the request of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, was held on the 10th day of December, 1861, at the rooms of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Present:

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont in the Chair.

Messrs. A. A. Low,	Messrs. W. M. Evarts, *Secretary*,
Samuel Sloan,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Moses H. Grinnell,
A. C. Richards,	Rud. A. Witthaus,
Hon. Mayor Wood,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
Hon. Comptroller Haws,	Robert H. McCurdy,

Alexander T. Stewart.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The following preamble and resolutions, submitted by Mr. Sloan and seconded by Mr. Grinnell, were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, The citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled on the 20th, April, 1861,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, overlooking past differences of opinion, to defend the Constitution, to preserve the national flag from insult, and uphold the authority of the Government against acts of lawless violence, which if longer unresisted would inevitably end in breaking down all the barriers erected by our fathers for the protection of life, liberty and property, and involve the country in anarchy and confusion;

And *Whereas*, The President of the United States manfully and patriotically in his message declares that "in considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, and that the Union must be preserved; and hence all disposable

means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable;"

Therefore *Resolved*, That this committee do most heartily approve the patriotic sentiments of President Lincoln, and that we trust that he may receive the united support of all good citizens who stand by the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

Resolved, That we deprecate the discussion of projects which tend to disturb and alienate the Union sentiment of our people.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

Hereupon the meeting adjourned.

Letter to the President

Union Defence Committee,
New York, *December* 11, 1861.

To Abraham Lincoln, *President*, etc., etc.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose to you, by the direction of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York, the resolutions unanimously adopted by that committee at a meeting held on the 10th December instant.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
William M. Evarts,
Secretary U. D. C.

A meeting by special call of the Executive Committee was held on Monday, February 10, 1862, at the room of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street, at 12 o'clock M.

Present:

Simeon Draper, *Vice-Chairman*,

Messrs A. A. Low,	Messrs. Chas. H. Russell,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Samuel Sloan,
A. C. Richards,	Mayor Opdyke,
R. H. McCurdy,	Chas. H. Marshall,
R. A. Witthaus,	M. H. Grinnell,
R. M. Blatchford,	Isaac Bell,

P. M. Wetmore, *Acting Secretary*.

Minutes of the Union Defence Committee, and also of the Executive Committee, were read and approved to date.

The Chairman pro tem. of the Executive Committee at its last meeting, Mr. Blatchford, stated that the meeting had been called to hear a statement from Judge Pierrepont in reference to topics introduced before the Executive Committee.

Judge Pierrepont submitted his general views of the condition of the country in reference to the existing rebellion.

Mr. Pierrepont was followed by Mr. Low, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Richards, the Mayor, and Mr. McCurdy.

Mr. Draper submitted the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Marshall.

Resolved, That the Union Defence Committee regard the proceeding of the Congressional Committee on Contracts, known as the "Van Wyck Committee," as of great value and importance to the country, and they desire to express their acknowledgments for the labors performed by that committee, and respectfully request that they may be encouraged to extend their field of usefulness, and if necessary to ask from Congress power to enlarge their investigation, so as to embrace every interest connected with the public affairs of the Government and the welfare of the country.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the resolution was laid on the table.

His Honor Mayor Opdyke submitted the following resolution, seconded by Mr. McCurdy.

Resolved, That the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York regards the immediate passage of the bill now before the Senate of the United States, authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in treasury notes, to be made a legal tender, as absolutely essential to the financial success of the Government.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Opdyke, Draper, Blatchford, Pierrepont, McCurdy; and, on a division, was declared to be adopted.

Mr. Richards submitted the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Sloan :

Resolved, That the Union Defence Committee regard the present condition of the country as such as to render it expedient to appoint a committee of five members to consider the propriety of calling together a limited number of wise and patriotic citizens from different sections of the country, for the purpose of proposing measures for strengthening the hands of the Government, and that such committee be requested to report at an early meeting, and include in

such report the names of such citizens, if any, as they recommend to be called together, and the place at which such meeting should be held.

After discussion by Mr. Richards, Mr. Draper, Mr. Bell, Mr. Sloan, the resolution on a division was declared to be carried.

Mr. Richards asking to be excused from serving, the Vice-Chairman named the following members to constitute the committee: Messrs. Pierrepont, Russell, Opdyke, Blatchford, Sloan.

Adjourned.

In accordance with the following call for "a meeting of the Union Defence Committee to consider resolutions relating to recent loyal victories," such meeting was held this day, February 15th, 1862, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the room of the committee, No. 30 Pine Street.

Present:

Simeon Draper, *Vice-Chairman*, in the chair.

Messrs. Moses Taylor,	Messrs. R. M. Blatchford,
Samuel Sloan,	Isaac Bell,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Wm. E. Dodge,	P. M. Wetmore, *Acting Sec'y.*

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Union Defence Committee, acting for their fellow citizens of New York, in the expression of love of country and devotion to its institutions; and, regarding it alike as a privilege and a duty to follow with their hopes and words of encouragement the progress of the loyal forces, naval and military, now engaged in the duty of suppressing rebellion and upholding the flag of the Union, do hereby

Resolve, First, that the cheering accounts of the success of our gallant officers, soldiers and seamen, in the brilliant operations of the war, call for the earnest thanks and cordial congratulations of every loyal citizen for the burdens they have borne, the dangers they have encountered, the blood they have shed, the skill and bravery they have shown in every conflict by land or sea, and for the enduring luster which their deeds of heroism and their forbearance in the hour of victory have shed upon the American name and character.

Second, That the navy has signalized its skill, bravery and patriotism in the following instances, namely:

The capture of the Hatteras forts ;
The conquest of the defences of Port Royal;
The successful bombardment of Fort Henry ;
The capture of Roanoke Island ;

And that the names of Stringham, Dupont, Foote and Goldsborough confer distinction on the rolls of the American Navy.

Third, That the army has won enduring renown in the following conflicts, namely :

The battle of Philippa ;
The battles of Booneville and Brier Forks in Missouri ;
The defence of Lexington in Missouri ;
The capture of an insurgent force by General Pope, in Missouri ;
The victory of Dranesville, in Virginia ;
The total rout of Marshall by Colonel Garfield, in Kentucky ;
The brilliant success at Somerset and Mill Spring, in Kentucky, and the crowning triumph in the storming of the works at Roanoke and the capture of the rebel army.

Fourth, That the gallant conduct and noble devotion to country evinced in these and other conflicts reflect the highest honor on the commanding officers and on the forces engaged.

Fifth, That the citizens of New York have reason to feel proud and happy in reflecting on the heroism shown by the soldiers they have assisted to place in the field, and that they will hold in grateful recollection the services of Hawkins and Ferrero ; of Betts and Potter, of Kimball and Le Gendre, and the gallant regiments led by them in the storming of Roanoke.

Sixth, That in placing this record on their minutes, the Union Defence Committee desires to share with Rhode Island in the glory and honor which attaches to the name of Burnside, illustrated equally in the triumph over difficulties and in the conquest of arms.

Seventh, That acknowledgments and congratulations to those who have been spared to witness the triumph of the national arms must not be unaccompanied by a grateful tribute to the memory of the fallen in battle. The glory of Lyon and Baker is imperishable ; upon the same page illustrated by these names will appear those of the gallant Russell, and of the chivalrous De Monteil. Lives given to the country on the field of battle, in the cause of liberty, do not pass away ; they survive in the hearts of the nation, and are treasured as the richest possessions of a free people.

Eighth, That this committee recognize in the recent exhibitions

of loyal feeling in the Southwestern States and on the southern sea-coast the strongest evidence which can be given of the declining fortunes of rebellion, and as furnishing in connection with the recent success of the army and navy, the surest indications of a speedy triumph of the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

Ninth, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the President, the Department of War, and of the Navy, and published.

Adjourned.

A SPECIAL meeting of the committee was held at the room of the U. D. C., No. 30 Pine Street, on Monday, February 17, 1862, at — o'clock P.M.

Present:

Simeon Draper, *Vice-Chairman*, presiding.

Chas. H. Marshall,	R. M. Blatchford,
Samuel Sloan,	Comptroller Haws,
M. H. Grinnell,	A. T. Stewart,
R. A. Witthaus,	P. M. Wetmore, *Act'g Sec'y.*

On motion of Mr. Draper, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, ordered to be transmitted to the proper authorities and published.

1. *Resolved*, That in further acknowledgment of the loyal and gallant conduct of the Union forces, now engaged in suppressing rebellion, this committee desire to express their admiration of the strategic skill of the commanding generals, the determined ardor and dashing bravery of the officers, soldiers and seamen engaged in the investment, assault and capture of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee.

2. *Resolved*, That the public heart of the country overflows with gratitude to the heroic men who have added a new glory to our national annals.

3. *Resolved*, That the memory of the patriots who have maintained the national honor at the sacrifice of their lives becomes a sacred trust of a grateful country ; and that the wounded and suffering defenders of the Union are entitled to the sympathy of all who appreciate the principles of loyal duty and devoted patriotism.

4. *Resolved*, With the view to give public expression of the grateful sense entertained by the people in regard to the recent successes of the national arms, this committee recommend that the citizens of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity be invited to assemble in mass meeting on the day made illustrious by the birth of Washington—the 22d of February instant.

5. *Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, and to give public notice of the time and place; and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to preside.

The Committee of Arrangements was constituted as follows :

Simeon Draper, *Chairman*,

Hamilton Fish,	Robert T. Haws,
George Opdyke,	A. A. Low,
M. H. Grinnell,	James S. Wadsworth,
John A. Dix,	R. M. Blatchford,
A. C. Richards,	Samuel Sloan,
Isaac Bell,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
Charles H. Russell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Wm. M. Evarts,	Alex. T. Stewart,
Edwards Pierrepont,	R. A. Witthaus,
R. H. McCurdy,	Prosper M. Wetmore, *Secretary*.

NOTE.—Major-General Dix, Brigadier-General Wadsworth and Colonel Astor were absent, being in the discharge of military duties in the field.

FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, on behalf of the "Committee of Arrangements," laid on the table a full report of the proceedings at the mass meeting on the evening of the 22d instant, in honor of Washington's Birthday and of the recent Union victories.

AT A MEETING of the committee held March 12, 1862, at the room, No. 30 Pine Street, in pursuance to a call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the following members were

Present :

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,

S. Draper, *Vice-Chairman*,	M. H. Grinnell,
A. A. Low, *Treasurer*,	Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Charles H. Russell,	Samuel Sloan,
R. M. Blatchford,	R. H. McCurdy,
Charles H. Marshall,	A. C. Richards,
William F. Havemeyer,	P. M. Wetmore,

A. T. Stewart,
His Honor Mayor Opdyke,
Comptroller Haws.

On motion, Mr. Wetmore was appointed to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee were read and approved to date.

The Secretary *pro tem.* submitted the bills incurred at the meeting of February 22d, amounting to about the sum of $400.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the Finance Committee, and that upon the order of the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Russell, the same be paid by the Treasurer.

Mr. Draper stated that he had taken the responsibility of convening the meeting, in the belief that the Committee would desire to adopt measures for expressing their sentiments in regard to the public affairs of the country.

Mr. Draper submitted a series of resolutions, numbered from 1 to 6 inclusive, as follows :

1. *Resolved,* That this Committee offer their cordial congratulations to the President of the United States for the eminent success which has crowned the national arms with victory on many fields of action, illustrated by consummate skill and gallant conduct.

2. *Resolved,* That the thanks of every loyal citizen are due to the commanding generals of the army, the officers in command of the naval operations, and to the soldiers and seamen who, having shared in the dangers, are entitled to participate in the honors and rewards of success.

3. *Resolved,* That this Committee take pleasure in placing on their records of brilliant achievements by the national forces the combined movements at Brunswick, Georgia, and Fernandina, Florida ; and the recent brilliant triumph in the mountains of Arkansas, under Curtis and Sigel and Asboth.

4. *Resolved,* That the skillful strategic movements of the army and navy, united in the common cause, by which have been secured the bloodless but none the less effectual success of Bowling Green, Columbus, Nashville and Manassas, have won for those branches of the public service an enduring renown and the grateful plaudits of the country.

5. *Resolved,* That among the names which give luster to the rolls of the American army are to be numbered those of Halleck, Buell and Grant, McClernand and Smith.

6. *Resolved,* That in reviewing the brilliant opening of the campaign, and noting for future acknowledgment the triumph of skill and bravery, which already adorn our military annals, it is justly

due, that the grateful thanks of every citizen who desires to see the glory of his country maintained untarnished should be rendered to Lieut.-General Winfield Scott and Major-General George B. McClellan for their united wisdom, experience, scientific knowledge and loyal patriotism evinced in the conduct of the war, and in directing its movements.

Mr. Low submitted resolutions numbered 7, 8, 9, to wit:

7. *Resolved*, That the recent engagement in Hampton Roads, resulting in the swift destruction of the two frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and the loss of many valuable lives, teaches the important lesson that wooden structures, however large and however armed, are valueless when opposed to iron-clad ships.

8. *Resolved*, That the salvation of the *Minnesota, St. Lawrence* and possibly the *Roanoke*, together with much other valuable property, was solely due to the opportune presence of the Ericsson battery.

9. *Resolved*, That the existence of such a vessel as the *Merrimac*, threatening our important seaports, demands the immediate creation of other vessels like the *Monitor* with the least possible loss of time; and that other means should be devised for crushing, foundering or casting on shore such vessels as the *Merrimac* if they should ever venture to enter our harbor or approach our shores.

Mr. Draper submitted Nos. 10, 11, viz.:

10. *Resolved*, That we are proud of the achievements of Mr. Ericsson in his experiments producing the successful *Monitor*—that has performed one of the noblest acts of modern times.

11. *Resolved*, That the neglect of the Navy Department in omitting to provide for the defence of our shipping, our harbors and our homes against the long and well-known Confederate preparation of the *Merrimac* for our destruction, demands our earnest remonstrance against the continuance of the acknowledged feebleness in the administration of the Navy Department.

Mr. Opdyke submitted No. 12, as follows:

12. *Resolved*, That this Committee heartily approves the views expressed by the President of the United States on the subject of emancipation in his latest communication to Congress.

Ordered, That the several resolutions be referred to a Committee of five to report at an adjourned meeting to-morrow, said Committee to consist of Messrs. Low, Draper, Russell, Sloan and Fish.

Adjourned to Thursday, twelve o'clock M.

ADJOURNED MEETING HELD AT 30 PINE STREET, *March* 13, 1862.

The Select Committee appointed at the meeting of yesterday to consider and report on resolutions then submitted, met at ten o'clock A.M.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,	A. A. Low,
S. Draper,	Charles H. Russell.

After discussion, the Committee decided that it was inexpedient to report any resolutions at this time.

MEETING HELD AT 30 PINE STREET, *March* 13, 1862, 12 M.

Present:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,

A. A. Low, *Treasurer*,	Charles H. Marshall,
Charles H. Russell,	A. T. Stewart,
R. H. McCurdy,	P. M. Wetmore, *Sec'y pro tem.*

No quorum being present, the Committee adjourned.

MEETING AT 30 PINE STREET, *Wednesday, April* 30, 1862.

MEETING called to receive report of Executive Committee.

Present:

Governor H. Fish, *Chairman*,

R. M. Blatchford,	Charles H. Marshall,
William M. Evarts,	A. A. Low,
M. H. Grinnell,	Samuel Sloan,
A. C. Richards,	R. H. McCurdy,
P. M. Wetmore,	Charles H. Russell.

A quorum not being present, the meeting was adjourned.

MEETING HELD AT No. 30 PINE STREET, *Thursday, May 8th*, 1862.

MEETING called to receive report from the Executive Committee, and to consider the question of the final disposition of the private fund.

Present:

Governor H. Fish, *Chairman*,

Messrs. S. Draper,	Messrs. A. A. Low,
I. Bell,	Charles H. Marshall,
S. Sloan,	A. T. Stewart,
R. H. McCurdy,	M. H. Grinnell,
R. M. Blatchford,	P. M. Wetmore.

No quorum appearing, the meeting was adjourned.

No. 30 Pine Street, *July* 1, 1862

Meeting called for this day at one o'clock.

Present:

Governor H. Fish, *Chairman*,

Messrs. Low,	Messrs. Sloan,
Bell,	Taylor,
Stewart,	Blatchford,
Richards,	Dodge,
Grinnell,	Marshall.
Wetmore,	

No quorum appearing, the meeting adjourned, and the members repaired to the Astor House, on the invitation of Mr. Blatchford, to hold an interview with Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

In addition to the members named above, there were also present at the interview Governor Morgan, of New York, and Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of State made certain statements in regard to the condition of public affairs, especially in relation to the army, which statements were to be received and held in confidence.

After the reading of several papers and some interchange of opinions, Governor Fish, on behalf of the Committee, responded to the remarks of the Secretary, and at the suggestion of the members present, the remarks of the Chairman were reduced to writing, to be entered on the minutes.

At the request of the Secretary of State, a copy of this minute was furnished to him, as follows:

Statement of Secretary Seward.

Astor House, New York, *July* 1, 1862.

Governor Seward, Secretary of State, having requested an interview with the Union Defence Committee of New York, twelve mem-

bers of that body waited upon him, at his rooms in this house, at two o'clock P.M.

After a statement by the Secretary in reference to the present condition of the army, and the existing necessity for an additional military force to be furnished by the loyal States of the Union,

Governor Hamilton Fish, Chairman of the Committee, replied in its behalf, and stated that a meeting of the members had been called for this day with the view to close the transactions of the Committee, and to dissolve its organization. In the absence of a quorum, the present assemblage was necessarily an informal one, but with the knowledge he had of the sentiments of the members present, as well as of those who were absent, he felt confident that after the remarks submitted by the Secretary of State [no member of the Committee could entertain a thought of terminating its labors at this time]; that the proposed action of the State and national authorities would meet the cordial approval of the entire body, and that, in the future, as in the past, every means within its control would be freely given in furtherance of this and every other effort of the Government for the speedy suppression of the Rebellion.

[The rough draft of these remarks was made and handed to the Secretary of State after Governor Fish had left the room. The exact words used by him, in place of those inserted above in brackets, were the following: "No member would entertain the thought of terminating the labors of the Committee while there existed an opportunity of their services being available to the Government or to the public interests."]

Entered of record, at the request of the members present.

MEETING AT No. 30 PINE STREET, *July* 8, 1862.

Present:

Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,

Messrs. Dodge,	Messrs. McCurdy,
Sloan,	Blatchford,
Richards,	Stewart,
Haws,	Witthaus,
Havemeyer,	Grinnell,
P. M. Wetmore,	Bell,

The Mayor.

Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore was appointed to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The minutes of the meeting of March 12th and of the informal meeting of the 1st instant, were read and approved.

The Chairman submitted a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, in the following words, to wit:

"CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
"NEW YORK, *July* 5, 1862.

"GENTLEMEN:

"I have the honor to communicate the following resolution unanimously passed this day by a Committee appointed on the part of the Chamber to take into consideration the present state of our national affairs:

"'*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to meet a similar Committee from the Union Defence Committee and Committees from other bodies of loyal citizens, to unite upon the proper measures to sustain the National Government in crushing out the Rebellion, with power to call this Committee together to receive their report.'

"Under this resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed on the part of the Chamber of Commerce:

"Messrs. Hon. George Opdyke, Denning Duer, C. R. Robert, John A. Stevens, Jonathan Sturges.

"With great respect,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.,
"*Secretary.*

"To the Union Defence Committee, New York."

On motion of Mr. Blatchford,

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed to confer with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, under the resolution of that body.

The Chair named the Committee as follows:

Messrs. Blatchford, Sloan, Stewart, Witthaus, Richards.

On motion of Mr. Haws,

Resolved, That the Select Committee have full power to act in concert with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Blatchford, the Chairman and Secretary *pro tem.* were added to the Select Committee.

Resolved unanimously, That it is inexpedient at the present time for the Committee to dissolve its organization.

Mr. Sloan submitted the following:

Resolved, That the sum of $200 be appropriated in aid of two companies of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Spinola, on the presentation of vouchers approved by the Commanding General.

Referred to Committee on Aid to Regiments of the Executive Committee. [See Reports.]

Mr. Grinnell submitted the report of the Executive Committee, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Ordered, That the sum of one hundred dollars be paid to James M. Anderson for services for two months past.

Mr. Sloan submitted the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the Secretary notify all the members of the Committee of its determination to continue this organization, and in every practicable mode to promote and carry out the object which it was originally intended to accomplish.

2. *Resolved*, That the members of this Committee be requested to signify in writing, addressed to the Chairman, as early as convenient, their approval of the above resolution, and of their willingness to give punctual attendance at the meetings.

And the same were adopted and ordered to be communicated to the members.

Adjourned.

Meeting, New York, *July* 8, 1862.

DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

The public papers having announced the death of General Wadsworth, killed in battle in Virginia, the following notice was published:

Notice.

The members of the Union Defence Committee are invited to assemble at the room of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, to adopt measures of respect for the memory of their late associate General James S. Wadsworth.

By request,

Hamilton Fish, *Chairman.*

New York, *May* 11, 1864.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK, *May* 13, 1864.

Present:

Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,
Messrs. Draper, Messrs. Grinnell.
Blatchford, McCurdy,
Stewart, Sloan,
Astor, Bell,
Pierrepont and Wetmore, *Acting Secretaries.*

The chairman addressed the Committee in relation to the character, public services and private worth of General Wadsworth.

Recent statements from the army affording grounds for hope that General Wadsworth may still be living, the Committee adjourned to await further information, and to meet at the call of the chairman.

Reliable information having been obtained that the body of General Wadsworth had been recovered, and was on the way to New York, the chairman caused the following notice to be issued for this meeting.

NOTICE.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, *May* 19, 1864.

An adjourned meeting of the members of this Committee will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, to adopt measures of respect for the memory of their late associate General James S. Wadsworth.

By request,
HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman.*

NEW YORK, *May* 21*st*, 1864.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *May* 21, 1864.

Present:

Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,
Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, R. H. McCurdy,
P. M. Wetmore, *Acting Secretary.*

On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. McCurdy, the following resolutions, prepared by Judge Pierrepont, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That when we consider that, from the very beginning of this war, General Wadsworth, a wealthy, cultured and honored gentleman, impelled by a high sense of duty and of right, left his home of beauty, of luxury, of affection and of love, to sacrifice every pleasure, to devote his every hour, to spend the weary winter in the frontier camp, to soothe and cheer the homesick, dying soldier; to waste much of his private fortune, to imperil his own health, and finally to offer up his willing life in his country's cause, we can find on the roll of history no record of a braver, truer man, or of a more devoted patriot.

Resolved (while we tender to the bereaved wife and afflicted family of the illustrious dead our deepest sympathies and our holiest condolence), that "light is mingled with the gloom, and joy with grief"—that he died as a brave patriot loves to die! that he fell in the van of battle, leading his brave soldiers against the foe; and the last sight which gleamed on his fading eye was the high waving flag of his country and of Liberty, and the last sound that fell upon his dying ear was the shout of victory!

To such a soul, there could be no happier time "for the dust to return to the earth as it was, and for the spirit to return unto God who gave it!"

Resolved, That by his devoted life, and by his glorious death, he leaves to his children the heritage of an imperishable name, and to coming generations a bright example for patriots to imitate.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be entered and kept among the records of this Committee; and that a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased.

The Secretary read a copy of letter addressed by Major-General John A. Dix to the Secretary of War, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, *May 19th*, 1865.

HON. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: I respectfully suggest that the name of Wadsworth be given to one of the forts in this harbor. At this juncture it strikes me as peculiarly appropriate, and I am sure it would be well received by our whole community. I do not know why Fort Richmond is so called. The records of the Engineer Department may show. With my present information, it suggests nothing to my

mind but some passages in British history, and a city sheltering traitors in arms against the Government.

If there is any reason why this name cannot be changed for another which is identified with our own history at the most critical period of our existence, and adorned with the manliest virtues, the fort at Sandy Hook is without a name, and may be made a medium for transmitting to posterity one eminently endeared to the people of this State.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob'd't serv't,

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX,
Major-Gen.

The following letter, in support of the suggestion made by General Dix was prepared and signed by the members present, and subsequently by others, viz.:

NEW YORK, *May* 21, 1864.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned members of the Union Defence Committee desire to express to you their approval of the suggestion made by Major-General Dix for giving the name of the lamented General Wadsworth to one of the forts in this harbor, and earnestly to request that it be adopted.

General Wadsworth leaves a brilliant name in our national annals. His memory will be cherished in this his native State for his public services and his eminent personal worth.

The undersigned sincerely hope it may not be incompatible with other obligations of duty to comply with the suggestion of General Dix.

With high respect,
Your obedient servants,

HAMILTON FISH, C. H. MARSHALL,
R. H. MCCURDY, M. H. GRINNELL,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
SAMUEL SLOAN, ISAAC BELL,
R. M. BLATCHFORD, J. J. ASTOR,
P. M. WETMORE.

The chairman adjourned the Committee.

MEETING AT OFFICE OF SUN INSURANCE COMPANY,
WALL STREET, *February* 10, 1865.

AT A JOINT meeting of the General and Executive Committees, held this day, the following members were present :

Hamilton Fish,	William M. Evarts,
C. H. Russell,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
I. Bell,	Moses H. Grinnell,
S. Sloan,	Charles H. Marshall,
Moses Taylor,	William E. Dodge,
A. T. Stewart,	Prosper M. Wetmore, Acting Secretary.

The question was submitted in regard to recognizing the claim presented by Mr. Meyer for lodging and supplies for the 41st Regiment Volunteers (De Kalb), whereupon it was

Resolved, That this Committee does not recognize any liability for supplies of any kind furnished to regiments of volunteers.

Resolved, That an adjourned joint meeting of these Committees be held at this place on Monday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

NOTE.—Here end the Minutes of the General Committee. There seems to have been no formal dissolution of the organization.

EDITOR.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, *December* 17, 1867.

Under authority granted and confirmed by a written instrument* bearing date November 27th, 1867, signed by a majority of the surviving members of this Committee, a Commission was created, composed of Messrs. Hamilton Fish, A. A. Low, Alexander T. Stewart, and Charles H. Russell, empowered to "audit, adjust, settle and pay all outstanding claims against the Union Defence Committee," and also "to close up all accounts, affairs and business of the Committee, and to take charge of the books, papers, etc., and to dispose of the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer."

After due notice in writing being served on each member of the said Commission, the three first named members, Messrs. Fish, Low

* This instrument was not found among the papers of the Committee. The above minute of December 17, 1867, was received from Mr. A. A. Low, the Treasurer.

and Stewart, met at the room of the Chamber of Commerce, this day at two o'clock P. M.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Stewart, were unanimously adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That Mr. A. A. Low, Treasurer, be authorized and instructed to dispose of three of the five bonds or notes held by him, amounting to three thousand dollars, with any accrued interest or premium, and out of the proceeds thereof to pay the following claims :

Samuel J. Glassey, for legal services	$1,230 00
R. A. Witthaus, for advance to Nicholas Myer	650 00
Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, for legal services, etc	324 52
Jesse Payne, copyist	33 65
Telegraph charges	17 72
	$2,255 89

2. *Resolved*, That the remaining two bonds or notes of one thousand dollars each be deposited in the New York Life and Trust Company in the names of the members of this Commission as trustees, subject to disposition by the said Commission, or a majority of them.

3. *Resolved*, That in consideration of the services rendered by Prosper M. Wetmore, as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee, the Treasurer be authorized and instructed to pay to him whatever balance may remain of the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, after compliance with the conditions in the first and second resolutions.

4. *Resolved*, That the check book and bank book, when fully balanced, the original authority for this action, and a certified copy of these proceedings be deposited with Mr. A. A. Low, and that all other books, papers and documents relating to the said Union Defence Committee be placed in a fitting trunk or box and deposited for safe keeping in the vaults of the Bank of Commerce.

Ordered, That copies of these records and proceedings be placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hamilton Fish.

And the Commission adjourned *sine die*.

Attest:

REPORTS

REPORTS

First Report of Executive Committee

New York, *May* 20, 1861.

In conformity with the usual practice of Committees, and from a sense of duty to their constituents, the Executive Committee respectfully submit the following

Report

A mass meeting of the citizens of New York was convened on a general call of the people at Union Park on Saturday the 20th day of April last.

The cause of this assemblage was both unusual and remarkable. A great exigency had arisen in the public affairs of the country. The Constitution and laws had been infringed; a contest had commenced which threatened the very existence of the national authority; civil war in the shape of an armed rebellion was about to be waged under such fearful auspices that every loyal citizen felt it to be his bounden duty to rally in some way to the support of his country.

The appeal for aid in the emergency came from the executive head of the nation, and the answer was that of a united people, jealous of the rights and faithful to the principles which had given to them a long career of prosperity and a name conspicuous among the nations of the earth.

The meeting of the citizens of New York gave the impulse to a general uprising in the loyal States of the North and East, which in connection with the patriotic spirit simultaneously evinced in the West has already retarded the progress of rebellion, and to a great extent restored the confidence recently so seriously shaken in the strength and permanency of our institutions. Millions of sympathizing friends of constitutional government have joined in this great movement of patriotism, and a strong array of loyal States and communities now stand side by side with New York in a resolute determination to put down rebellion, and, despite all peril and at whatever cost, to maintain the honor and uphold the flag of the country.

A great change in public feeling and in the condition of public affairs has been wrought in one short month. It may not be deemed out of place or unprofitable to review briefly the causes which have led to this sudden reaction out of which has grown so confident a hope in the future.

By the action of the people of New York in mass meeting assembled a Committee was appointed consisting of twenty-six citizens, to whose numbers six others were subsequently added. The objects sought to be accomplished by the appointment of this Committee, as stated in the resolution adopted by the meeting, were "to represent the citizens in the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the Government as the public interests may require."

At the moment of their appointment the Committee found a civil war raging; portions of the army and navy seriously demoralized; treason working its will upon the property and flag of the country, and the capital of the nation, with all its treasury of archives and history, lying almost at the mercy of an unscrupulous assailant. Arsenals had been pillaged; public vessels had been surrendered without a shot fired in their defence; bodies of troops had laid down their arms in dishonor, and in the judgment of the world serious apprehensions were entertained that an unjustifiable rebellion might become a successful revolution.

The Union Defence Committee entered upon their duties at this fearful juncture. Their first act was to invite the necessary contributions to sustain their efforts in the public service. The response was given with a cheerful alacrity and generous public spirit characteristic of the commercial community of New York whenever a just appeal is made to its patriotic munificence.

But another response was promptly made to the call for aid which struck the key-note of patriotism throughout the country. The city of New York, in its corporate capacity, through the action of its municipal authorities, upon the recommendation of its chief magistrate, contributed a million of dollars to be applied to the equipment and outfit of its soldiers for the field, and for a limited period to the support of the families of those who should go forth in the cause of the country. No citizen of New York will ever turn the page which records that beneficent act without feeling more strongly than ever before his pride justified in, and his affection deepened for the noble city which has thus honored its name and illustrated its annals.

The next act of the Union Defence Committee was to create of

its number an Executive Committee of ten members, which was subsequently extended to thirteen. To this stated body was assigned the responsible trust of rendering available to the public service the large resources placed in the treasury of the Committee. The confidence reposed by this proceeding calls for an acknowledgment to the constituent body, a faithful discharge of all delegated duties and responsibilities, and reports from time to time of the progress and results of their labors.

In this their first formal report, the Executive Committee have deemed it not out of place to recur to the circumstances under which they entered upon their onerous duties, or to allude briefly to the success which has thus far crowned their exertions. Since their organization as a Committee twenty-nine days have elasped, during which period they have held forty-eight meetings, the proceedings at all of which are matters of record. They have divided the various subjects of labor among their number in sub-committees, from which special reports have been made in detail, and may be considered in connection with this more general statement of facts.

Three deputations from the Committee have at different times visited the seat of the National Government to express with respectful deference the views they entertained, to communicate information of importance to the public service, and to perform other duties which could not safely be committed to other hands. They have at times employed special agents to obtain and communicate information to stimulate and keep alive the growing spirit of loyalty, and thus to accomplish effectually the work intrusted to them.

But there is a view to be submitted which goes beyond the mere details of business and becomes matter for grateful reflection and for the records of history.

The executive authorities of the State, actuated by a similar impulse with that which marked the city government, had united with the moving masses of the people in giving their aid and encouragement to the patriotic efforts of the country. It will not, however, be deemed arrogant if the Committee state that, mainly owing to the exertions of the city and citizens of New York and to the zeal and efficiency of eminent military officers, an army has been placed in the field, armed and equipped for the defence of the national cause, in a shorter space of time, and with less expenditure of money, than, so far as any record shows, has ever before been accomplished by any government, no matter how great its power, how abundant its resources, or however powerful the motive for its action.

With a generous frankness which confers honor upon the exalted

stations they fill, the Chief Executive Officers of the National Government, and the distinguished Commanding-General of its army have been pleased to say that the safety of the National Capitol and the preservation of the archives of the Government, at a moment when both were seriously menaced, may fairly be attributed to the prompt and efficient action of the State and City of New York, united with the vigorous efforts of the noble Commonwealth of Massachusetts, devoted to the same disinterested and patriotic objects.

The condition of public affairs is now materially changed. The Military and Naval Departments of the country are in the hands of competent and loyal officers ; order has been restored, vigor and a proper sense of the obligations of duty prevail in the public councils ; the people, jealous of their own rights and liberties, are content to leave the duties of Government in the hands of trusted authorities; and the time approaches when the Union Defence Committee may properly consider the propriety of asking to be relieved from a duty which was unsought, yet cheerfully accepted.

The consciousness of having endeavored to discharge efficiently and faithfully a responsible trust more than repays the Executive Committee for the great amount of labor imposed upon them. While the cause exists which calls for continued effort on their part, the demand will be met, in the hope and expectation that, by vigor and prompt decision of action at any pressing emergency, the unjust and indefensible aggressions on the public authority of the country may be checked, and peace, order, prosperity, and national honor survive the dangers of an armed rebellion.

The Executive Committee, in placing before the Union Defence Committee of the citizens of New York this general statement of their proceedings and the results obtained by them, venture to ask approval of their action, and feel no greater satisfaction than will arise from the sanction of the body from whom their authority was derived.

Respectfully submitted.

SIMEON DRAPER, *Chairman*,

THEO. DEHON, *ex officio*,	HAMILTON FISH, *ex officio*,
ABIEL A. LOW, *ex officio*,	JOHN A. DIX,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
A. C. RICHARDS,	ISAAC BELL,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,

P. M. WETMORE, *Secretary*.

Second Report of Executive Committee

New York, *June* 29, 1861.

At a meeting held this day the following Report was received, and adopted.

The Executive Committee, in the discharge of the duties confided to them, submitted a Report to the Union Defense Committee on the 20th day of May last, and resuming the record of their labors, now ask leave to present the following

Report

The routine business of the Committee had continued uninterrupted in its daily performance until the 8th instant, on which day an order was made to hold weekly meetings on each Wednesday, and on other days whenever convened by the Chairman in connection with two members. Up to and including the 8th inst. the number of meetings held by the Executive Committee was seventy-three, of which thirty-five were evening meetings, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. These have been discontinued since the 28th of May. The total number of meetings to date is seventy-eight.

The duties confided to the Union Defence Committee, though not very clearly defined in the terms of the resolutions adopted at the Meeting of Citizens, were understood to have special reference to providing means for creating and sustaining a military force, to be used in the public service of the country.

Early in the progress of their labors the Union Defence Committee appointed a subordinate body, which has been known as the Executive Committee, to whose hands the details of the business have been mainly confided, and upon whom must naturally rest a large portion of the responsibility incurred in the discharge of duties alike important, multifarious and burdensome. This fact may perhaps justify the Executive Committee in entering at some length upon a statement of the course and progress of their labors.

In tracing the transactions of the Committee it is necessary to recur for a moment to the condition of the country, when the citizens of New York felt themselves called upon to take part in instituting measures of public safety.

The national authorities had made an earnest appeal to the loyal feelings of the people for aid in defending the Constitution and executing the laws. The response of the City and State of New York was prompt and effectual. Money was freely contributed, as well from private as from public sources; citizen soldiers and masses of

the people engaged in the ordinary occupations of civil life sprang to arms, as if every man's home was endangered; and the hearts and hands of female benevolence, inspired and actuated by motives of patriotism, were instantly occupied in preparations to soften the hardships of camp life and to mitigate the sufferings of the hospital.

In the midst of such an unusual outburst of public sentiment the labors of the Committee commenced, and have been assiduously continued. There was one great need apparent to every mind that considered the emergency, which was the necessity of placing an effective military force at the National Capital in the shortest possible time. That this necessity was fully appreciated and promptly met, as well by New York as by other loyal States, the public annals will show. Massachusetts may justly claim the merit of having placed the first regiment of citizen defenders of the Constitution in the field, but her patriotic soldiers were soon followed and speedily outnumbered by those of New York. The 7th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Marshall Lefferts, so long the pride of the city of New York, abandoned the ties of home and business, and with an alacrity that has scarcely a parallel in military history, marched its thousand disciplined men steadily to the capital, where it performed efficiently and faithfully all its duties, and whence it has returned, at the close of its full term of service, distinguished by the grateful commendation of the President and the Commanding General of the Army. A detachment of 200 men of the reserve of this regiment, led by Captain E. L. Viele, was the first military body which opened the passage and passed to the city of Washington by the Potomac River. Much credit was justly accorded to that officer, for the skill, spirit and perseverance evinced by him on the occasion referred to.

Following the Seventh were the regiments of State Militia, aided and encouraged by the contributions of the citizens, and stimulated by the exertions of the Committee. The 71st, led by the gallant and lamented Vosburgh; the 6th, 12th, 8th, 69th and 5th, were speedily in the field, and were followed at short intervals by the 2d, 9th and 79th. These corps are a portion of the standing quota of the State Militia. With these, also, went forward from our neighboring city of Brooklyn the 13th, 28th and 14th, comprising a well-equipped and efficient body of three thousand citizen soldiers, led by accomplished and skillful officers.

Thirteen regiments of the State Militia have thus passed into the public service under the auspices of the Committee, and they confidently trust and believe that loyal gallantry will be the dis-

tinguishing characteristics of these soldiers while bearing the National flag.

From Ulster the 20th Regiment of Militia, commanded by a New York merchant, was also greatly commended for its discipline and efficiency while encamped in this city, preparatory to its departure for the South.

But the exigency in which the country found itself, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, rendered it an indispensable duty on the part of the President to summon volunteer soldiers to the field. The quota of the State of New York was fixed at thirty-eight regiments; to this number others were added as a special act of courtesy to this Committee, on the part of the President and the War Department. The total number of volunteer regiments, including the 25th, carries up the quota of the State of New York to the noble aggregate of fifty-six regiments, or about fifty thousand men.

In glancing over the list of these hastily organized defenders of liberty and public law, the attention of the Committee will doubtless be attracted to the various corps, which from time to time have excited an interest more or less deep in the community on their departure from the city. To none will this interest attach more closely than to the effective body of men, composed of a selection from the Fire Department of New York, led by a young and gallant officer, who has already redeemed with his life the obligations of duty and patriotism which he owed to his country. The name of Elmer E. Ellsworth will be remembered, his chivalrous bearing as a soldier admired and honored, and his premature death at the hands of an assassin deplored, whenever the writer of our history shall depict the events of the contest in which we are engaged.

Another high-spirited and accomplished officer, the commander of the second Militia Regiment which entered the field, Colonel Abraham Vosburgh of the 71st, is also numbered with the dead. Highly esteemed as a citizen, conspicuous for his military capacity and his earnest devotion to the service he had chosen, the city, whose local annals his patriotic conduct has illustrated, will not suffer his self-sacrificing example to pass without a fitting record of his merit.

For the information of the Committee a table has been prepared, giving the number or title of each of the regiments forming the quota of the State of New York, the name of its commanding officer, and its location at the present time, either in the field or in cantonment, so far as can be accurately ascertained. This table will appear in the appendix to the Report.

Of the fifty-six regiments actually accepted for service by the

proper authorities of the State or National Government, the aid of the city and citizens of New York, have up to the present time been extended through this Committee to thirty-six regiments, and engagements have been made in regard to others. The names or numbers of these regiments, together with the amount of appropriation to each, will form the subject of a further report, as early as it can be completed. The time has not arrived for ascertaining with certainty whether the means thus appropriated in aid of regiments have always been wisely applied. That they have been applied with an earnest desire to accomplish the best results, to insure the greatest amount of public usefulness, and to furnish the aid required by the Government with the least possible waste of time, the Committee can venture to assert with a confident reliance on the correctness of the statement. That no instance of want of fidelity on the part of those in whom they have been compelled by circumstances to repose trust and confidence has come to the knowledge of the Committee, or has been matter of suspicion to them, is a source of unalloyed and most grateful satisfaction.

In the outfit and equipment of the numerous regiments which have occupied the attention of the Committee and shared in the bounty of the citizens, it was not to be expected that anything like an equality of expenditure for each could be obtained. In some cases the regiments, when brought to the notice of the Committee, were far advanced in their preparation for service; in others no progress had been made; while in a few instances private contributions to a considerable amount had preceded those of the Committee. In all cases brought to their notice, the one great object was kept steadily in view—that of placing the required force in the field for action at the earliest moment compatible with a due preparation for effective service. That service has been commenced—active operations in the field have already become matters of record, and it cannot but be a subject of grateful reflection to our people that no portion of the army has performed its duties more effectually, or stands higher in the judgment of the public authorities, than that which the State of New York has sent forth, as the evidence of her fidelity to the Constitution and her devotion to the Union.

Fifty thousand soldiers have been freely contributed by the State of New York from its masses of loyal and faithful citizens to the public service of the country in a time of war. These thousands have passed into the great aggregate of the national forces, in every instance, as detached regiments. Upon their arrival at the various scenes of action, or while awaiting the

proper orders for entering on active duty, they have been mustered and brigaded under officers of the United States Government. One general officer of the State Militia, Major-General Sandford, has followed that portion of his command detailed for service, into the field; and his commission has been recognized, and he is now on duty at the national capital. The Committee have recently learned, with much satisfaction, that a General Officer, commanding a division of Volunteers, Major-General Dix, has been called into service from this State, to whom an important command has been confided. These are the only General Officers thus far placed in the field from the Sate of New York.

The Committee are rapidly approaching the termination of the labors they had marked out as essential to be accomplished. The last three of the regiments accepted under the authority of the President, by the order of 15th May last, namely the De Kalb, Mozart, and Tammany, are fully equipped, and will speedily be in readiness to receive the arms provided by the Government to render them effective for service. When these regiments shall be placed in the field, the Union Defence Committee will have largely assisted in adding thirty-five regiments of citizen soldiers to the army of the nation, and will thus have performed the principal portion of the duty it had undertaken as the accredited representatives of the citizens of New York.

There is, however, another and none the less important service which is to be prosecuted to its proper completion by the Union Defence Committee: this is comprised in that branch of their duties which relates to the Relief of the Families of Soldiers. Of the large appropriation made by the city authorities a portion was set apart for this object, and relief has already been extended to many thousands of wives, children and parents of soldiers now in the field, at an expenditure of more than two hundred thousand dollars.

This onerous duty has been thus far performed under the direction of a Select Committee of this body, in conjunction with delegates from the two boards of the Common Council for each Ward of the city. That the relief was greatly needed and has been gratefully received, each day's recurring crowd of applicants furnishes abundant testimony; and there can be no question that the duty has been performed with efficiency, impartiality and fidelity.

The Committee have already indicated their opinion that this action must speedily cease, the condition of the Fund made applicable to this purpose being nearly exhausted; but the Committee cannot avoid expressing the belief that this work of benevolence,

instituted by the City Government, will be regarded as a crowning merit in their patriotic action in support of the national authority.

There is another duty which the Executive Committee feel it incumbent on them to bring to the notice of the Union Defence Committee: The authorities of the State of New York and of the United States are by existing laws, under certain circumstances, bound to provide clothing, sustenance and other necessaries for militia and volunteer soldiers mustered into the public service. In many of the cases of regiments aided by the Committee, the force of the emergency did not admit of the delay necessary to obtain these essential supplies from the authorities mentioned; advances were constantly made in many instances, and supplies furnished to enable the regiments to go speedily forward. The obligation resting upon the public authorities is in no sense invalidated by this action on the part of the Committee, and it is evidently an imperative duty on them to present and urge at the proper time and place the reimbursement of all such advances made to regiments organized or in process of organization.

In reference to this subject, and in conclusion of their Report, the Executive Committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to adopt proper measures to bring before the authorities of the State of New York and of the United States, at the earliest period practicable, claims for reimbursement of moneys expended by this Committee in the equipment and outfit of regiments organized under the call of the President of the United States.

And recommend its adoption by the Union Defence Committee.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Executive Committee.

Signed, S. Draper,
Chairman Ex. Com.

P. M. Wetmore,
Secretary Ex. Com.

Appendix to Report of June 29, 1861.

Table of Regiments assisted by Union Defence Committee.

N. Y. State Militia—Fourteen Regiments, viz.:

2d	Regt.,	Col.	Tompkins,	8th	Regt.,	Col.	Lyons,
5th	"	"	Schwarzwelder,	9th	"	"	Stiles,
6th	"	"	Pinckney,	12th	"	"	Butterfield,
7th	"	"	Lefferts,	13th	"	"	Smith,

14th	Regt.,	Col.	Wood,	69th	Regt.,	Col.	Corcoran,
28th	"	"	Bennett,	71st	"	"	Martin, (late Vosburgh),
55th	"	"	Le Gal,	79th	"	Col.	Cameron.

N. Y. State Volunteers—Twenty-two Regiments, viz.:

1st	Regt.,	Col.	Allen,	15th	Regt.,	Col.	Murphy,
4th	"	"	Taylor,	17th	"	"	Lansing,
5th	"	"	Duryee,	20th	"	"	Weber,
6th	"	"	Wilson,	25th	"	"	Kerrigan,
7th	"	"	Bendix,	31st	"	"	Pratt,
8th	"	"	Blenker,	32d	"	"	Mathesson,
9th	"	"	Hawkins,	36th	"	"	Innis,
10th	"	"	McChesney,	37th	"	"	McCunn,
11th	"	"	Farnham, (late Ellsworth)	38th	"	"	Ward,
Garibaldi Guard,		Col.	d'Utassy,	Mozart Guard,		Col.	Riley,
De Kalb	"	"	von Gilsa,	Tammany	"	"	Kennedy.

State of New York Troops in the Field.

Volunteers	38	Regiments.
Committee	4	"
Militia	14	"
Total	56	"

THIRD REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Report of the Executive Committee

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, *Aug.* 21, 1861.

AT A MEETING held this day, the following report was received, adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Common Council.

The Executive Committee, referring to their previous reports to the Union Defence Committee under date severally of the 20th May and 29th June, now submit a detailed Report of Expenditures in connection with the Fund created by the City Government from the proceeds of one million dollars of Corporation Bonds, viz.:

First. Abstract of Expenditures in Aid to Regiments of State Militia.

Second. Detailed account of Expenditures in aid of Regiments of Volunteers.

Third. Abstract of expenditures in aid of organizations not completed.

Fourth. Statement of the appropriation made for purchase of arms, etc., and to the Fund for relief of families of soldiers.

These statements comprise all the drafts made on the City Fund up to the 31st July, amounting in the aggregate to the following :

Aid to twenty-six regiments of volunteers...	$349,846.23
Aid to ten regiments of militia.....	157,336.97
Aid to incomplete organizations, etc.....	24,947.77
Purchase of arms, ammunition, baggage-wagons and ambulances.....	226,589.27
	$758,720.24
Appropriation to relief of families.....	230,000
Total amount of drafts.....	$983,720.24
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Comptroller on 31st of July of.....	$11,279.76

The thirty-six regiments, above referred to, do not include the 7th, 13th, 14th and 28th regiments of militia, all of which were aided to a moderate extent from the private fund of the citizens of New York.

Some explanation may be necessary to a right understanding of the items contained in the table of expenditures.

It will be observed that in regard to four of the regiments, the appropriations to each far exceed those in all other cases.

The following are the figures :

Mozart Regiment.....		$67,099.83
Garibaldi Guard.....	$47,517.56	
From the private fund.....	6,336.00	53,853.56
Tammany Regiment (Jackson Guard).		47,146.65
De Kalb Regiment.....		43,891.50
Total.....		$211,991.54
Average cost.....		$52,997.88

These were the only regiments of which the entire cost was defrayed by the Union Defence Committee. Every article of clothing

and equipment for these regiments was furnished by the Committee, together with rations for almost a thousand men each for an average period of two months.

In every other case save these, the regiments assisted by the Committee received aid from private sources or from the authorities of the State of New York. In the latter class of volunteers are embraced eighteen regiments of the State quota; and in the former, ten regiments of the State Militia, each of which was organized and in part equipped when called into service.

A detailed statement of expenditures from the Citizens' Fund is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the Union Defence Committee whenever an order to that effect shall be made. The results in regard to this fund vary constantly, and the items of expenditure, when embraced in a detailed report will increase somewhat the amounts appropriated to several of the regiments which first occupied the attention of the Committee.

The total number of regiments and incomplete organizations assisted by the Committee is as follows:

New York State Militia Regiments.....	14	
New York State Volunteer Regiments.....	18	
New York City Volunteer Regiments.....	8	
Incomplete organizations.....	10	
Total.....	50	Regiments.

Of this number forty regiments of militia and volunteers have been received into the service of the United States, and many of them have shared in the labors and perils of the recent campaigns in Virginia and elsewhere.

It is, perhaps, not too much to say, in reference to these troops, that most of them have acquitted themselves, in the preparatory duties of the camp, and upon the field of battle, in a manner creditable to the City, the State, and themselves.

It is the purpose of the Executive Committee, at a fitting time, to submit a more full detail of the character, conduct, and services of the several regiments which entered the Army of the United States under the auspices of this Committee, together with statements of their respective losses in battle, whether by death, wounds, or capture, their condition and location in the service. The Committee cannot realize that every duty has been performed by simply placing citizen soldiers in the field for active service during

war ; they feel that a responsibility rests upon the City and State to keep watch over the welfare of those who have volunteered for the public defence, and to extend to them all needful care and protection.

Soon after the commencement of their duties, the Committee saw the pressing necessity of securing an adequate supply of arms and munitions of war, then becoming very scarce and constantly rising in value, which would certainly be required for the outfit of the local organizations, and might become a resource for the Government in any sudden emergency.

That this course was wise and judicious, the Committee have received abundant evidence in the progress of their labors. Arms have been issued from time to time to various regiments for purposes of drill and guard, and in several instances regiments have borne them temporarily to the seat of war, whence in most cases they have been returned to the storehouse of the Committee, and a portion of them have since been disposed of to the Quarter-master's department of the United States Army.

In connection with this subject, it may be remarked that the occasions have not been infrequent, when the Committee have had the gratification of furnishing to the Government articles of indispensable necessity to the public service. One of their earliest acts was to charter a steamer, by the aid of which ammunition and provisions were supplied to the garrison at Fortress Monroe, and to the army at Annapolis, Maryland, at a most critical emergency, when communication with the Capital was interrupted. The steamer *Quaker City* was also chartered temporarily for service between this city and Southern ports occupied by Union forces. This vessel was fully armed and supplied with provisions by the Committee, and during the continuance of the charter performed efficient and valuable service; under a new engagement made with the Government she is now one of the blockading force on the Southern coast.

In aiding regiments to take the field effectively, the Committee have supplied cannon with ammunition, in cases where it seemed to them proper to do so, and they refer to the following instances:

To the Seventh Regiment, Militia, Colonel Lefferts, two field cannon, which, on the return of the Seventh, were transferred to the Ninth Militia, Colonel Stiles, now in the column of General Banks.

To the Fifth Regiment, Volunteers, Colonel Duryeé, four field cannon, now at Baltimore, Md.

To the Second Regiment, Militia, Colonel Tompkins, two field cannon, now in Virginia.

To the Mozart Regiment, Volunteers, Colonel Riley, two field cannon, now in Washington.

In each of the above cases a full supply of ammunition, including shot and shell, was issued.

Ammunition has also been furnished in several instances to regiments from other States in transit toward the seat of war. In a few instances separate companies have been aided with arms and equipments, but the rule to confine assistance to regiments has rarely been departed from.

One source of expenditure has been fully justified and more than repaid in the benefits conferred on sick and wounded soldiers. The first ambulances which reached the seat of war were provided by the Union Defence Committee, and their use has been freely granted from time to time to numerous regiments from other States which were unprovided with this essential aid to an army in the field.

These facts are alluded to simply to show that the duties assumed by the Committee have covered a wide range, and have not been ineffectual in carrying out the wishes of the citizens of New York, expressed in the resolution creating the Committee, namely, "to aid the movements of the Government as the public interests may require."

Accounts are still open with the Government in several of its departments, and when the sums expended in the purchase of arms, munitions of war, wagons, etc., are reimbursed, the result will be fully stated in a subsequent Report.

The Committee cannot close this Report without an expression of their high gratification at the spirited conduct and gallant bearing shown by one of their number at the recent conflict in Virginia. Having declined the commission of Major-General tendered to him by the Executive of this State, which did not confer an active command in the field, Mr. Wadsworth volunteered his services on the staff of the commanding general immediately before the battle. The bravery and efficiency of Major Wadsworth have been warmly commended and gracefully recognized by the Government in the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Executive Committee.

[Signed] S. Draper, *Chairman.*

P. M. Wetmore, *Secretary.*

Fourth Report of Executive Committee

New York, *April 30th*, 1862.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 2d instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, namely:

1. *Resolved*, That the final report of expenditures from the "City Fund," with a detailed statement of the amount advanced to each regiment, be prepared for transmission by the Union Defence Committee to the Mayor and Common Council, together with copies of correspondence with the State and United States Governments, in relation to the claims for reimbursements and such other portions of the Committee's proceedings as are of public interest.

2. *Resolved*, That a detailed statement be prepared without delay of the subscriptions to the private fund, and of the expenditures therefrom, showing what class of items can be embraced in claims for reimbursement.

In accordance with the resolutions set forth, the Executive Committee have now to submit to the consideration of the Union Defence Committee, and for transmission to his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council, should such action be deemed advisable, the following report of transactions since the last communication to the city government; and also a brief review of the operations of the Union Defence Committee from the commencement of their official duties.

With the view to preserve an unbroken record of these operations, the Executive Committee deem it proper to refer to their previous reports, bearing date respectively, the 20th of May, the 29th of June, the 21st of August, 1861; and also to the tables and statements accompanying the same, all of which were transmitted by the Union Defence Committee to the city authorities and made public.

The transactions under review have been mainly confined to the organization, outfit and equipment of volunteers from the city and State of New York, under the call of the President of the United States, and for a brief period to the duty of relieving the families of Volunteer soldiers in the field.

The funds placed at the disposal of the Union Defence Committee were derived from the following sources, namely:

First. A fund created by the corporation of the city of New York, founded on an issue of city bonds, authorized by ordinance of 25th April, 1861, amounting to one million dollars, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, and redeemable on or before the first day of May, 1862. (This period has been extended by act of the Legislature, passed session 1862, until the 1st of November, 1864.)

Second. Private contributions from citizens of New York, collected under authority granted in the first instance by the Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held on the 19th of April, 1861, and subsequently by a mass meeting of citizens held on the 20th of the same month.

In addition to the above, a special deposit of funds, amounting to one hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, was made with the Committee, for special purposes, by Commissioners of the United States Treasury. This account was closed many months since, the money having been paid over on the order of the Commissioners, to whom a balance sheet was rendered.

As the Committee had only a temporary custody of these funds, without power or discretion as to their appropriation or expenditure, and never mixed them with the moneys subject to their disposal, they deem it unnecessary to present any further statement with regard to them, beyond the simple reference to the fact that such deposit was made and has been repaid.

Under the second head—that of the subscription by private citizens—the receipts, expenditures and condition of the fund will form the subject of a special report, now in course of preparation, addressed to the Union Defence Committee for the information of those by whom the fund was created.

The principal items of expenditure under the first head were submitted to the Union Defence Committee, and laid before the Mayor and Common Council, in the report of the 21st of August last. The condensed table of expenditure from this fund, transmitted herewith, presents a recapitulation of the items above referred to, and includes also the subsequent and final appropriations from the same fund. That source of the means placed under the control of the Committee was exhausted on the 24th of October last. Since that date a sum amounting to one hundred and seven thousand and eight dollars and seventy-five cents, has been reimbursed to the fund, and the balance sheet to date stands as follows :

CITY FUND

Dr.

1861.

May 1. Union Defence Fund, in bonds, issued by city of New York $1,000,000 00

$1,000,000 00

Expenditure Account

Dr.	
Proceeds of city bonds to Comptroller	$1,000,000 00
Less appropriation for relief to families of volunteers	230,350 00
Balance to Union Defence Fund	$769,650 00
1862.	
May 10. To balance account	$662,414 56

City Fund

Balance May 10th, 1862.		Cr.
1861.		
June 30. Total expenditures in aid of families of volunteers		$230,350 00
October 25. Total expenditures in aid to regiments of volunteers	$771,245 31	
Less amount received for munitions of war transferred to New Jersey and other parties, paid for by them	1,822 00	
		$769,423 31
Balance unexpended in city treasury		226 69
		$1,000,000 00

Expenditure Account

Reimbursement for sale of arms, etc., to United States	$66,793 25	
Reimbursement for sale of arms, etc., to United States	40,215 50	
		$107,008 75
Balance in city treasury		226 69
Balance of expenditure in aid of regiments		662,414 56
		$769,650 00

Reimbursement accounts unsettled, viz.:

Claims for advances in aid to regiments of volunteers.
" for arms, ammunition, etc.
" for outfit of steamer *Quaker City* against Navy Department.
Cost of property on hand, consisting of arms, munitions of war, etc., etc.

With this general reference to the finances of the Union Defence Committee, the further purpose of this report is to convey the requisite information to enable that body, in their next communication to the city government, to present such facts and suggestions as may seem to be called for by obligations of duty and a just sense of the confidence reposed in them.

The duties of the Union Defence Committee were commenced at a time when all regular communication with the national capital had ceased of necessity—rail tracks and telegraph lines no longer performed their functions; and for many days dispatches between the departments at Washington and the officers of the Government on this station were borne by private dispatch agents of this Committee.

In this critical condition of public affairs the Committee did not hesitate to adopt and endeavor to carry into effective operation every measure which seemed to be called for by a proper sense of the exigencies of the country. Their authority was derived from the proceedings of a mass meeting of citizens, which conferred the power to collect funds, and to transact "such other business in aid of the movements of the Government as the public interest might require."

The first steps taken by the Committee were to facilitate the equipment and outfit of regiments of volunteer militia and their dispatch to the seat of Government for the protection of the capital.

The President's call for volunteers was issued on the 15th April, 1861. The organization of the Committee was perfected on the 20th—one week from the fall of Fort Sumter. The Seventh New York Regiment, Colonel Lefferts, left the city on the 19th, on its way to Washington. On Sunday, the 21st of that month, the Sixth Regiment, Colonel Pinckney, the Twelfth, Colonel Butterfield, and the Seventy-first, Colonel Vosburgh, followed for the same destination. Before the close of the month of April, the following regiments had also taken up their line of march: the Eighth, Colonel Lyons; the Thirteenth, Colonel Smith, from Brooklyn; the Fifth, Colonel Schwartzwelder; the Sixty-ninth, Colonel Corcoran; the Twenty-fifth, Colonel Bryan, from Albany; and

the Twenty-eighth, Colonel Bennett, from Brooklyn. These regiments, comprising an effective force of over eight thousand men, well equipped and fully armed, were thrown into the field under brave and skillful officers, within twelve days from the date of the appeal made to the patriotism of the country for the defence of the Union. It can scarcely be deemed presumptuous to state that without the active aid of the Committee, such celerity in forwarding troops for the defence of the capital could not have been attained. A more general reference will be made in the course of this report to the extent of the assistance rendered to the numerous military organizations, which made up the vast army contributed by the State of New York to the Union cause.

Communications were speedily opened with the commanding officers of the army and navy on this station, and their advice was followed in every movement which seemed best adapted to secure prompt and efficient action.

It would be but a simple act of justice for the Committee to record their sense of the valuable services rendered to them in the cordial co-operation of Commodores Breese and Stringham, of the navy, and Major-General Wool, of the army. To the former, the Committee were indebted for advice and information in regard to important measures, looking to the preservation of the national interests on the Atlantic coast ; and to the latter, for the benefit of his great experience and judicious counsel in the measures necessary for giving protection and subsistence to the numerous regiments of volunteer troops organized in haste, and thrown suddenly into sections of the country held by armed insurgents.

A due acknowledgment of the valuable assistance given to the Committee by General Wool, could not well be brought within the reasonable compass of a report ; but the Committee will doubtless remember that in several previous instances they have expressed to that officer their sense of his services to the country and their grateful appreciation of his uniform courtesy and kindness.

The *Quaker City*, a superior sea-going steamer, was chartered by the Committee on the 25th of April. A sufficient armament was placed on board, and provision made for all requisite supplies for a cruise on the Atlantic coast, and for the support of the public works held by the Union forces on the Chesapeake Bay. Of the importance of the effort thus made to give efficiency to the blockade of Southern ports, the following letter from Flag-officer S. H. Stringham, an efficient and able officer of the United States navy, in command on the Southern sea-coast, furnishes abundant evidence:

U. S. S. Minnesota,
HAMPTON ROADS, *May 17th*, 1861.

Chairman Union Defence Committee, New York City:

SIR: I have sent to New York a number of vessels taken here for violating the blockade, which has been strictly enforced, and will continue to be as far as I am able.

Knowing the great interest you take in all the efforts which are now being made to suppress the rebellion, I venture to mention the facts of the captures. As already ordered to New York, they are ships *Argo* and *North Carolina*, schooners *Crenshaw* and *Hexall* (both of these owned by Mr. Currie of Richmond, a violent secessionist, and with secession State clearance), and bark *Octavia*, also owned by same owner and with same clearance, four laden with tobacco, one in ballast.

I hope you will aid us in carrying into effect the laws against these, its violators. All I can do in the furtherance of the blockade, ordered to be established along the coast of the rebellious States, you may rely shall be done.

Trusting to the co-operation and approbation of all loyal citizens, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STRINGHAM,
Senior Flag Officer, Blockade Squadron.

The following list comprises the captures made by the *Quaker City* while engaged under charter:

May 14—Ship *North Carolina.*
" 25—Bark *Pioneer*, from Liverpool.
" 25—Bark *Winifred*, from Rio, with coffee.
" 30—Schooner *Lynchburg*, from Rio.
June 4—Bark *General Green*, from Cuba.
" 26—Bark *Sallie Mager*, from Rio.
July 1—Schooner *Sallie Means*, from Trinidad.
" 10—Brig *Amy Warwick*, from Rio.

While these pages are undergoing revision, advices are received that the *Amy Warwick* has been condemned by the Admiralty Prize Court in Boston, Mass., and both vessel and cargo sold, the net proceeds being about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The *Quaker City* was subsequently purchased by the Government, taken into the service, and is now a national vessel of war.

The Committee are not aware that the log of any one national vessel of the blockading squadron can show a record of more

efficient services rendered than that of the *Quaker City*. It is to be regretted that the Committee are not permitted to embrace in their report any official acknowledgment of the gallantry and persevering devotion to duty shown by the officers of the *Quaker City*, or to communicate information which would be interesting to the city government. The cost of the outfit and armament placed on board that vessel, under the superintendence of officers of the navy, has not yet been reimbursed by the proper department of the Government.

The amount necessary for such reimbursement will be but an inconsiderable proportion of the prize money to be awarded from the captures made by the vessel thus supplied by the Committee. The Executive Committee have not advanced any claim to a share in these prize moneys. This question is left to the decision of the Union Defence Committee.

It will be remembered that on the 19th of April the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, in its passage through the streets of Baltimore, was attacked by armed rebels, and several lives taken. The New York Seventh was joined by a regiment from Massachusetts near the railroad junction, and the two marched together to the capital, and thereby gave assurance of its safety, on the 26th of that month.

Immediately after the attack in Baltimore, the railroad track was taken up, and the bridges over the neighboring waters destroyed. On the 23d of April arrangements were perfected for obtaining materials and laborers to relay the iron rails on the road connecting Baltimore with the Susquehanna.

The steamer *Kill-von-Kull* was chartered, and supplied with provisions and other means, to aid in this essential duty. On the 9th of May, railroad communication was re-opened north of Baltimore, and shortly after, by the active agency of volunteer soldiers, the line was rendered effective to the seat of government.

The Committee having been informed on the 25th of April that a deficiency of provisions and ammunition had been reported from Fort Monroe, and that urgent necessity existed for a supply of both, immediate measures were adopted to charter the ocean steamer *Kedar*, for the purpose of supplying that fortress and the neighboring army stations. The *Kedar* was loaded, armed, and left for Hampton Roads on the 27th, carrying, in addition to the greatly needed supplies, the Fifth Regiment of New York Volunteer Militia, commanded by Colonel Schwarzwelder. In forty-eight hours the fortress was supplied with provisions and ammunition, and

reinforced with troops, and its capture by an unscrupulous and enterprising enemy prevented.

These brief allusions to what was regarded as an important part of their duties will not be deemed out of place in an official report of the transactions in which the Committee have been engaged.

The topic now to be discussed embraces the more extended operations which have passed under the guidance of the Union Defence Committee, and to which they have given the larger portion of time and attention called for in the discharge of their official duties.

The first call of the President for volunteers restricted the number to seventy-five thousand men. Of this force the quota of the State of New York was fixed at seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each. Between the outbreak of the insurrection and the 7th of May, eleven regiments had proceeded to Washington. Of these eight had been materially aided by the Committee. These regiments were enlisted for short terms of service, and all were mustered out at the expiration of three months.

Before this period the rebellion had begun to assume more fearful proportions, and under the Act of Congress of July, the President had been authorized to accept the services of five hundred thousand volunteers.

At the end of July, the quota of the State of New York had reached the large number of forty-six regiments, to twenty-six of which the Committee had extended aid from the means placed at their disposal.

Finally, with the temporary growth of the power contending for the destruction of the Union, arose the necessity for greater efforts on the part of the citizens of loyal States for its protection. New York, at the close of the year 1861, had increased her quota, including the three months' volunteers, to the aggregate of ninety-nine regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, two of artillery, one of engineers ; one battalion of cavalry, two of artillery, one rocket battalion, and nine batteries of artillery, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five separate organizations, embracing one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and sixteen volunteer soldiers.

Of this large, well-equipped and efficient army, bearing, in connection with the National flag, the banner of the State of New York, the Union Defence Committee have assisted in a greater or less degree to place in the field sixty-six regiments.

Early in the movements of the war, the Committee were brought

into active co-operation with the authorities of the State, and they cannot, without a disregard of duty, refrain from expressing their sense of the ability and fidelity with which the loyal feelings of the people of New York have been combined and rendered effective for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

The labors of the Committee have for some months been intermitted, in the belief that the rebellion was fast approaching its inevitable termination. Passing from the more active duty of sustaining the Government in an extreme emergency, the Committee find themselves in the discharge of another obligation equally binding upon them, and scarcely less arduous in the performance, that of presenting and urging the claim of the city of New York for reimbursement of the large sums advanced for the outfit and equipment of volunteers.

The corporation of the City of New York, on the 25th of April, 1861, enacted an ordinance creating a fund of one million dollars to be placed under the control of the Union Defence Committee, to be applied to two objects—namely, the outfit and equipment of volunteers, and for the aid or support of the families of soldiers in the field. This ordinance contained a clause pledging the reimbursement for advances from the fund, to the redemption of the bonds issued to create it.

The means thus derived have been applied strictly to the objects indicated in the ordinance, and on the 25th of October last were exhausted.

To the last-named purpose, the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated and paid. The Committee have not believed that any claim could justly be urged for the reimbursement of this expenditure by the General Government; but there are reasonable grounds for the opinion that an obligation rests upon the State to make good, at least in part, this advance from the city treasury. A large portion of the State quota was recruited in the city of New York. Enlistments were greatly stimulated by the knowledge that a fund had been provided to supply the wants of families which had lost temporarily their natural protectors. No other municipality, it is believed, unless it be the city of Brooklyn, has, to any considerable extent, shown a like munificent spirit in giving effect to the prevalent zeal in behalf of the movements to sustain the Government.

It may well be considered, therefore, whether the legislative authority of the State should not take a reasonable share of this heavy burden from the treasury of the city

Upon the other branch of the subject, the advances made to regiments from the city fund, no possible doubt can rest. The claim of the city to reimbursement for all advances coming within the army regulations, for the "collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers," is undeniably just and legal, and the immediate repayment should be urged with diligence and energy.

The Union Defence Committee, under the advice, and acting in concert with, the authorities of the city, have submitted to the War Department a demand for reimbursement, and have placed before the Secretary of that Department the grounds upon which the claim is urged. No satisfactory reply has yet been received, nor any sufficient reason assigned for the delay which has occurred in responding to the demand.

The city must be reimbursed for its advances. Public faith and public policy alike forbid that the reliance of the municipal authorities upon the sense of justice of the national Government should be disappointed. The delay which has already taken place in reference to this question has compelled the Comptroller to ask from the Legislature authority to postpone the redemption of the bonds which fell due on the 1st of May. Before granting this authority, a committee of the House of Assembly made certain inquiries in regard to the expenditures from the fund. A communication in reply was addressed to the Hon. Mr. Porter, of the Assembly. The response was regarded so favorably that all objections were withdrawn, and the request of the Comptroller promptly complied with.

It will be gratifying to the Union Defence Committee to learn that the bonds for the extended time were promptly taken by capitalists and bankers, and that the original loan was thus seasonably provided for.

It may not be out of place to take another view of the question of returning to the city treasury the means so liberally provided, to meet a pressing public emergency.

There are three sources to which the city of New York might look for the means to reimburse a fund created for so patriotic a purpose.

First. The United States, by the terms of the law of Congress, have provided a fund to reimburse the cost of raising a volunteer force. The language used by the War Department, in reference to the application of this fund to the purpose named, is singularly definite—it is to be applied to meet the expenses of "*collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers.*" For several months past, funds derived from this source have been constantly made available

to meet similar expenses in other cases. It is to be hoped that like justice will be extended to the city of New York.

Second. The State of New York recognizes on the roll of volunteer corps, placed in the public service, many regiments which have received their outfit, in whole or in part, from the fund created by the city. It is by no means clear that a just claim may not be founded for reimbursement of the cost of these regiments, from the sum provided by the Legislature for similar objects.

Third. The officers and soldiers of volunteer regiments are allowed by the regulations of the War Department to draw a certain sum monthly, in addition to their pay, to defray the cost of a portion of their outfit. In many instances assignments of this claim upon the Government were executed to the Committee, and are annexed to vouchers in the Comptroller's office. To set up this claim, while it would not be unjust to the parties, or in conflict with law, might be deemed invidious, and the enforcement of the rule unequal in its operation.

It would seem, therefore, as the claim on the United States is unquestionably founded in justice, that irrespective of any other probable or positive source of relief, it ought to be urged persistently to a satisfactory conclusion.

In bringing their active labors to a close, it will probably be deemed appropriate for the Union Defence Committee to make some allusion to the changes which have occurred in their organization. The Executive Committee venture, therefore, to refer to these changes. Two resignations and one death have made vacancies in the original number of members. Mr. Royal Phelps resigned his place on the 22d of May, and Judge Greene C. Bronson on the 17th of June last.

Mr. Theodore Dehon was one of the earliest and most efficient members of the Committee, and its first treasurer. The persevering devotion with which Mr. Dehon discharged the arduous duties devolved upon him, very soon made serious inroads upon his health, and weakened a constitution not strong enough to withstand the effects of such constant labor. At the close of the month of April he was compelled to relinquish his office of treasurer, and shortly after his membership on the Committee. In the hope of recovering his impaired health, in company with his family, he visited Europe, where he lingered for a brief space, and died in London on the 24th of June. His courtesy of manner, gentleness of deportment and remarkable aptitude for business, had secured the respect of his associates on the Committee, and won their affectionate regard for

his excellent personal qualities. While recording their sense of the loss sustained in the death of an associate and friend, the Committee cannot but find a grateful satisfaction in the expression of their sympathy with the affliction which had fallen so suddenly upon his bereaved and sorrowing family.

The vacancy in the office of treasurer was supplied by the election of Mr. A. A. Low. Upon the appointment of General John A. Dix, the first chairman of the Committee, to the office of Major-General of the State troops, his resignation was accepted, and Mr. Hamilton Fish was elected to succeed him. General Dix consented to retain his membership on the Committee. Having subsequently received a commission as Major-General from the President of the United States, General Dix was intrusted with the important command of the Department of Maryland, and has not taken part in the proceedings of the Committee since June last.

On the 22d of February last the Union Defence Committee invited the citizens of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity to assemble in mass meeting, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and to congratulate the country on the then recent triumphs of the national arms. The response to the call came from many thousands of loyal citizens. A report of the proceedings on that occasion is in preparation, and will be laid before the Committee as soon as completed.

In connection therewith, and in conclusion of their report, the Executive Committee offer their cordial congratulations upon the indications daily becoming more apparent, that the insurrection will certainly be quelled, and the authority of the Government acknowledged in every State within the borders of the Union.

Respectfully submitted by order of the

Executive Committee,

S. Draper,

Chairman.

Prosper M. Wetmore,

Secretary.

Report of the Secretary of the Executive Committee upon Claims for Reimbursement by the General Government.

Union Defence Committee, City of New York.

At or about the close of the year 1861 the Honorable Hamilton Fish, chairman of this Committee, while in the city of Washington, on his return from the fulfillment of a public duty confided to

him by the Government at Fortress Monroe, submitted to the Navy Department for settlement a claim on behalf of this Committee.

Payment of this demand was resisted by the then Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Lieutenant Wise, of the navy, upon the alleged ground of overcharges in many of the items of the account rendered.

On the return of the chairman to his duty in this city, he submitted the statement and criticism of Lieutenant Wise to the Secretary of the Executive Committee for such explanation as seemed to be called for in the premises.

The following is the reply submitted by the Secretary to the chairman of the Committee, for transmission to the Navy Department:

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, *January* 24, 1862.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman:*

DEAR SIR:

I regret that the pressure of daily business has prevented me from responding more promptly to your inquiry in regard to the arms and munitions of war placed on board the *Quaker City*, steamer, by the Union Defence Committee, and the correctness of the charges made for them. Perhaps you will allow me to recall the circumstances under which the vessel in question was chartered by the Committee and placed in the public service.

On the 15th of April last the President of the United States issued a call for volunteers. The 6th Massachusetts Regiment passed through this city on the 18th, and the 7th New York Militia Regiment followed on the 19th of that month. The Massachusetts regiment was attacked, with loss of life, on its passage through Baltimore on the 19th, but finally reached the capital seven days later, in company with the New York 7th. The railroad track was broken up and bridges destroyed north of Baltimore on the 19th of April, and the injury was not wholly repaired until the 9th of May ensuing. Mail service was necessarily suspended, and telegraph communication interrupted for a number of days, during which time the army dispatches to and from General Scott and others addressed to the State Department, were borne by the private dispatch messengers of this Committee.

The Union Defence Committee was created by a mass meeting of the citizens of New York on the 20th of April. The duty confided to the Committee was indicated in the following brief sentence:

"To represent the citizens in the collection of funds and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movement of the Government as the public interests may require."

The National Capital being cut off from the usual means of communication with the seaboard, the Committee were of opinion that the "public interest required" the adoption of active measures for its relief. In concert with the Commanding General of the Army at this post and the commanding officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the sea steamer *Quaker City* was chartered on the 25th of April for thirty days, and placed under the command of Captain Shufeldt, a shipmaster thoroughly acquainted with the Southern sea-coast.

After due consultation with the Government officers mentioned, it was determined to place an armament with the requisite ammunition on board the steamer, which might be used as well for service on shore as on shipboard. The actual condition of the public defences on the coast of Virginia and in the Chesapeake, and the extent and nature of the opposition to be met with on the proposed expedition, were wholly unknown to the Committee, and little information could be obtained from the Government officers on this station.

Under these circumstances it was determined to arm the *Quaker City*, put supplies of provisions and ammunition on board, and get her to sea with all practicable dispatch. She was chartered on the 25th of April, and left this port on the 29th of April, 1861. Every article of her armament was selected with all the economy consistent with urgent dispatch, by an experienced, capable and discreet citizen of New York, familiar with the business, whose character is beyond and above reproach, who had no interest in the profits of the transaction, and received no remuneration for his services.

With this preliminary statement I will proceed as briefly as I can to notice the objections made by the Ordnance Bureau at Washington to the items of the bill submitted to the Navy Department for payment.

I. The bill which has been questioned is for articles principally delivered on board the *Quaker City* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 27th and 29th days of April, and comprises, among others, the following items, viz.: two brass rifled cannon, nominally six pounders, throwing thirteen-pound projectiles, with caisson; harness for eight horses, and implements complete, charged at $1,700 each. Total cost $3,400.

In regard to this item it is stated that the guns were only worth $1,150 each, making a difference and a consequent *overcharge* in the

bill of $1,100; and that the "James shot and shell," charged at $3 each for 500, were only worth $1.50 each, making a difference of $750, and also that cartridges charged at forty cents were only worth twenty-five cents.

The answer to these statements is that the guns were not ship guns, which usually weigh 600 pounds, nor mounted as such, but that they were *field cannon*, of superior construction, weighing 900 pounds, intended for army service; they were boxed for safe transportation in heavy three-inch plank, iron-bound, comprising thirty different packages, and in the moving required six heavy drays. They were taken from Broadway, delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the expense of the drayage on the packages was sixteen dollars, a distance going and coming of over four miles.

These guns could be used on shipboard, if the exigencies of the service required, but were provided more especially for land service, and were accordingly furnished with harness and caissons. The projectiles were patent articles, difficult to obtain at any price, unless previously ordered, and had been prepared to accompany these particular guns. The guns would have been useless without the shot and shell, and the whole were taken together, with the cartridges belonging to them, each containing twenty ounces of powder (in flannel bags), to complete an armament hastily prepared at a crisis in public affairs when prices were of little consequence in comparison with energetic action and efficient service. But it affords me pleasure to inform you, after a careful examination into all the facts of this case, that even under these circumstances no unreasonable charges were made, and that the same articles could not at this time be purchased at any greater deviation in cost than what usually results from variations of supply and demand.

I have seen a written order issued in August last by an officer of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., for two guns of exactly the same construction, but with smooth bores, supplied with harness, caissons, and implements, for which the price proposed was $1,500 each, which, with cost of rifling at $100 each, would place these guns at $1,600. If I mistake not, the difference in the market value of arms between April and August was at least as great as is here shown.

In view of all the facts here cited, it is my deliberate judgment that the failure or refusal of the agent of the Committee to purchase this armament at the prices paid, and with the object in view, would have been an inexcusable neglect of duty on his part deserving severe censure.

So much of the main question involved in the further examination of the particular items of this bill, namely, the urgency of the case in its bearing upon values has been disposed of in the remarks under the first head, that I shall only notice a few of the minor items.

II. 1—"*Holster pistols,*" at $4.50, were a heavy serviceable article, and are charged at the regular price in the market.

2—"*Boarding pikes,*" at $3.50, are said in the comments on the bill to be worth only $1 each. These were not boarding pikes in the naval sense applied to that arm, but heavy steel-headed axes mounted as pikes, and were reasonable in price.

3—"*Buck and ball cartridges,*" charged at $17 per M, are stated to be worth only $12.80.

This latter sum is well known to be the exact cost of manufacturing this article by the Government. It might, perhaps, be a useful inquiry to ascertain if or not the Government had ammunition of this kind on hand and ready for delivery at the city of New York on the 29th of April last, and if yes, then whether the *Quaker City* should have been detained until an order could be received from the proper department at Washington (without the aid of mail or telegraphic communication), or whether the extra sum of $42 (on the whole quantity) should be paid to complete the armament. It also results from the criticism on this and other items that dealers in munitions of war are expected to sell their commodities at all times at the exact cost of their manufacture. I fear this rule will not hold good in regard even to purchases regularly made by the Navy Department.

4—"*Sharp's B. L. rifles*" are noted as being charged at $45, while they were only worth $37.50.

It is not easy to ascertain upon what principles this question of the value of rifles has been settled.

Sharp's rifles are sold by the manufacturer at prices ranging from $30 to $75, according to size of bore and finish of workmanship. An opportunity is afforded, however, for a safe decision on one point involved in this question. The precise article under review—a veritable rifle recovered from the *Quaker City*—is now in the possession of the Committee, and stands at my elbow while I write, and its exact marked value is $45. The armory of this Committee has been found quite useful of late to the Government. It has supplied the War Department with Sharp's rifles at $30, and others at $35. The Committee have not yet met with any of this article, the price of which was $37.50.

5—"*Hall's carbines,*" charged at $8, are estimated in this comment at $3, with this note added: "Hall's carbines have been sold out of the service at $3 each, and a bargain at that." It is not clearly made to appear whether the bargain was with the seller or buyer, but it is pretty well known that Hall's carbines have been twice sold out of service, and twice the same carbines have been repurchased by officers of the Government. It does not devolve upon the Union Defence Committee to defend either the sale or purchase of arms by the United States, but I have recently read in a Congressional report the testimony of Major Hagner, an officer of high reputation in the army, in which he gives the opinion that this *precise article* (Hall's carbine), which had been sold (*out of service*) was now, with a slight alteration, worth *in the service* $10 to $12. Further, while I write I have lying before me the copy of a bill for nine hundred and twenty Hall's carbines, sold by this Committee at the cost price of $9 each, to Major Hagner on the 7th of August last. This bill certified by that officer to be "correct and just," has been paid at the Treasury Department.

6—"*Iron mounted musketoons,*" charged at $9, are subjected to the following remarks: "*Iron mounted musketoons*" must be a new arm, not known in the present day, and in all probability not worth its weight in old iron."

I do not feel called on to express an opinion in regard to the comment above quoted, but will content myself by referring to the following item in the Bill of Arms purchased of the Committee by Major Hagner, before mentioned: "Fifty-seven musketoons at $12 —$684."

I have never heard the character of that officer impugned; his integrity is unquestioned in the army, and his acquaintance with every description and quality of arms in use in the present day undisputed. If, however, Major Hagner should need any justification in this instance, he will find it by referring to the U. S. Ordnance Manual, where the arm in question is duly recognized, and more especially in the revised edition of the Army Regulations, edition 1861, page 395, where this arm is treated of under three separate heads, namely, the Artillery musketoon, the Cavalry musketoon, and the Sapper's musketoon, the latter being "iron mounted," and the cost of the manufacture being stated at $10.37. The latter was the kind put on board the *Quaker City,* as I am informed and believe.

7—"*Two hundred and fifty cutlasses*" are charged at $3 each, and this is the comment thereon, accompanied by a double note of

interrogation, ? ?: "The cutlasses were perhaps sheet-iron blades, picked out of scrap shops."

Instead of discussing what "perhaps" might have been the case, I prefer and will state it and treat it according to the facts. The cutlasses were steel blades, with heavy brass hilts and scabbards; they were intended, as was the principal armament on board this steamer, to serve a double purpose, in being useful at sea or on land—were cutlasses for the sailor, or cavalry sabres for the soldier, and were purchased of the most extensive business house in New York dealing in arms.

8—The following is a general comment affecting the entire bill: "Boxes out of all proportion to material delivered." I have taken the trouble to test this criticism, and I find it to be untenable. Taking the practice of the Army Ordnance as a guide, I am satisfied that no box or case has been charged for, that was not necessary for the due preservation of the property, nor is there a single instance of overcharge which I have been able to detect. This is a question not to be disposed of in such an off-hand manner. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of valuable property, especially liable to injury from exposure, such as ships' guns, rifles, cutlasses and boarding pikes, might not necessarily involve an expenditure of five dollars for protection, but the officer who should venture to place on board a ship of war fitted for a sea voyage a hundred superior breech-loading rifles, with all their delicate implements, without properly securing them from injury in appropriate cases, would simply be giving evidence of his total unfitness for his station.

I do not propose to pursue this inquiry any further; the remaining items are unimportant, and cannot be successfully questioned. It appears to me quite apparent that arms and munitions of war, intended for army use, are not as familiar to the other branch of the public service as might have been expected from its well-known intelligence.

Permit me now to remind you of the anomalous condition in which the Committee find themselves in regard to this well-meant effort on their part to serve the Government. They expended for the object in view about fifteen thousand dollars, having therewith armed and put into the service one of the most effective war steamers employed on the Southern sea-coast. That this expenditure in due season became known to the Navy Department would seem to be apparent from the fact of the receipt by the Committee of the following official document:

(Copy.) "Ordnance Office, Navy Yard,
New York, *June* 5, 1861.

"Sir: I am about to render my accounts to the Bureau of Ordnance for the past month, including the arms, ammunition, etc., received from the Union Defence Committee, and having to attach the cost of all articles received for the use of the Government, I would respectfully request your Committee to furnish me with an invoice of the articles delivered to this yard.

"Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
"Guert Ganzevoort,
"*Com'd'r in Charge Ordnance.*

"Forwarded by Sam'l L. Breeze, Comm'dt."

The invoice asked for was furnished to the ordnance officer. On presenting the voucher for the expenditure to the Navy Department for reimbursement the following answer was received: "The Secretary had no recollection of making requisitions or authorizing the purchasing of these articles." The claim was thereupon referred to the Ordnance Bureau, where it remains, doubtless accompanied by the strictures which it has been the purpose of this communication to answer.

The response of the Secretary of the Navy was undoubtedly given in good faith; the Navy Department could scarcely have made either requisitions or purchases for the sea-coast defence on the 25th of April last. Fortunately for the public safety, there were those actively engaged in its behalf who did not wait for requisitions.

About three months since, this steamer, then having become a national vessel of war, returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repair and outfit. A week after her arrival, information came accidentally to the Committee that in breaking out the armament found on board, a quantity of arms, ammunition, etc., had been put on shore, and was lying exposed to loss and injury, which it was thought (by the informant) belonged to the Union Defence Committee. After repeated unsuccessful efforts, the agent of the Committee obtained and placed in their armory the larger portion of the armament in question. A portion of it had been injured by bad usage and exposure to weather, but upon the whole the recovery of this property was considered fortunate.

A careful account was taken and certified by competent persons, with the following result:

Cost of armament placed on board *Quaker City*, April, 1861.....	$15,013 75
Value of articles recovered from the open grounds and landing places of Brooklyn Navy Yard, a portion only being in proper order, 5th October, 1861.....	10,220 00
Balance to debit of United States.....	$4,793 75

The original charter of the *Quaker City* by the Union Defence Committee was for thirty days. Subsequently this period was extended to two months, and at that time was assumed by the Government, when she was finally purchased by the United States and became one of the most efficient vessels of the blockading squadron.

It may not be out of place in this connection to remind you of a portion of the services rendered by that vessel while employed under charter with this Committee, and with the armament thus furnished.

Under the first charter of thirty days she made the following captures :

May 14. Ship *North Carolina*.

" 20. Bark *Pioneer*, from Liverpool.

" 25. Bark *Winifred*, from Rio, with coffee.

Under the second charter, with the same armament, she captured :

May 30. Schooner *Lynchburg*, from Rio.

June 4. Bark *General Greene*, from Cuba.

" 26. Bark *Sallie Mager*, from Rio.

Subsequently, under Government authority, the *Quaker City* captured :

July 1. Schooner *Sallie Mears*, from Trinidad.

" 10. Brig *Amy Warwick*, from Rio.

It is quite an important fact to state further that one ship and cargo captured under the earlier charters was tried and condemned under decree of Admiralty Court; and that decree, involving more than a hundred thousand dollars, may be fairly claimed as subject to the rights of the Union Defence Committee.

I have met with no evidence to show that any other steamer employed on the Atlantic coast has during the same period performed more efficient or more economical service to the loyal interest of the United States than the *Quaker City*.

What view the Navy Department, under the advice of the

Ordnance Bureau, may adopt in regard to the reimbursement of this balance I do not presume to conjecture. But I am quite sure the Union Defence Committee have done neither more nor less than their duty to the country in the case under notice; and I know they have found abundant cause for thankfulness that they had the opportunity and the means for rendering essential aid to the National Government at a period and under circumstances when it was scarcely able to protect itself.

I shall be happy to furnish any further information in my possession in regard to this or any other transaction of the Committee which it may be your pleasure to ask for.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Ex. Committee
Union Defence Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, *May* 20, 1861.

The Special Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Union Defence Committee for that purpose, beg leave respectfully to present a draft report, to be presented to His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of New York.

William M. Evarts, *Chairman*,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Isaac Bell,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
A. C. Richards.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York:

The Union Defence Committee of the City of New York have the honor to report to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York that in the administration of the trust reposed in this Committee in and by the ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor on the 23d of April, 1861, in the disbursement of the sum of $1,000,000, appropriated in and by said ordinance, they have expended for the uses and purposes prescribed by the terms of said ordinance the amounts hereinafter stated.

Under the direction of the sub-committee on application for provisions and supplies, for provisions and water-proof blankets the sum of $4,100.

Under the direction of the sub-committee on purchases of arms and ammunition, for these articles $155,479.

Under the direction of the sub-committee on aid to regiments, they have made appropriations under four principal heads as follows :

1. For the subsistence of the soldiers while the process of organization and formation of regiments for acceptance by the State or by the General Government was going on ;

2. For clothing to the most destitute volunteers ;

3. For expenses of recruiting stations;

4. For uniforms, generally fatigue uniforms, and equipments and accoutrements.

These appropriations have been in aid of fifty-four different regiments, complete and incomplete, and in the whole amount to the sum of $272,975.78, on account of which requisitions upon the Comptroller to the amount of $224,893.68 have been issued, leaving a balance of such appropriations not yet drawn of $48,082.10.

The aggregate amount of the disbursements of the appropriation of the city actually made by the Committee under all the foregoing heads of expenditure is $384,472.68, not including the unexpended sum of $48,802.10 appropriated by the Committee.

Under the other branch of expenditures contemplated by the ordinance, that of "aid and support of the families of such officers and men as may require the same," the Committee, up to the evening of May 18th, have disbursed the sum of $34,300, applied to the use of 3,026 families dependent upon volunteers connected with forty-three different regiments, complete and incomplete.

The number of families now receiving aid from the Committee is such as to require an expenditure at the present rates of supply of about $38,000 per week ; and in the opinion of the Committee, additions will shortly be made, in all probability, to the number of beneficiaries, which will increase the weekly expenditure under this head to about $50,000.

In respect to the future requirements of the Committee, for the continuance of their action in aid of "the necessary equipment and outfit of the military force of the city of New York," the Committee have come to the following conclusions :

1. That it is not expedient for this Committee or for the corporate authorities of the city, or for the citizens at large, to give any further aid in any form in favor of any regiment or other

organization of troops which is not to enlist for the period of three years or the war, or which the Government of the United States is not ready to receive into its service immediately on the completion of such organization.

2. That beyond furnishing such aid as may fairly fall within their duty in the administration of the funds intrusted to their charge toward putting in the field the fourteen regiments to be selected by the Committee under the order issued by the Secretary of War, on the day of May instant, this Committee should take no part in assisting further organizations of troops in this city until a further call for troops shall be made by the General Government, which shall give some new occasion for the action of the Committee.

If the action of the Committee in respect of the organization and movement of troops be limited as above suggested, the further expenditures of the Committee under this head, as near as they can estimate, will require about the sum of $200,000.

In regard to that branch of expenditures contemplated by the ordinance which relates to aid to the families of volunteers, the Committee beg leave respectfully to present for the consideration of the Common Council the following suggestions.

At the time that this ordinance was passed the only call for troops for the service of the General Government which had been made was that of the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, which provided for only three months' service. The sudden emergency which led to the issue of this proclamation required that its call should be instantly obeyed, and the spirit and alacrity with which the people of the loyal States, as well as the public authorities of these States, responded to this call, showed that the public necessity was well understood. It was apparent that to be of any benefit to the Government in this moment of need, the troops that should be supplied for three months' service would need to be put upon their march instantly, and that existing organizations of troops for the most part, with such supplements of volunteers as could be rapidly furnished, would alone be available for the emergency. It was obvious, therefore, that many soldiers, having families dependent upon their earnings for support, would be obliged to throw down their employments at the call of the country, without time or opportunity to make any arrangements for those dependent upon them, and all this for a military service of the brief duration of three months. It became, therefore, and was so recognized, a plain duty of the city authorities

and patriotic citizens by private contributions to justify this instant sacrifice of the interests of their families by the citizen soldiery by an immediate and efficient provision for their present support. This, in the opinion of the Committee, was the motive upon which the appropriation of the City Government in aid of the families of volunteers and the contributions of citizens to the same object were prompted, and which led to their uniting the duty of disbursing the same with the other principal duties of facilitating the organization and movement of troops assigned to this Committee by the generous confidence of their fellow citizens.

It is not, perhaps, for this Committee to say how far, or in what shape, this principle of public or private aid to the families of volunteers who shall become a part of the more permanent military forces of the State or Federal Government, under the late proclamation of the President calling for a three years' enlistment, should be maintained or applied. It is apparent that the circumstances of a less sudden enlistment and of the more permanent employment of this latter levy, distinguished the case of these volunteers from that of the first instantaneous rally of volunteers under the proclamation of April 15. The Committee, however, are of opinion that if a general and permanent system of aid to families of volunteers is to be maintained and applied to the more permanent organization of forces from appropriations to be made from the city treasury, the disbursement of such funds, involving the distribution of something like $2,500,000 per annum of public moneys, through a possible period of several years, would be a subject unsuitable for continued administration by this Committee.

If, however, this Committee should continue to administer the disbursement of the aid to the families of volunteers, a further appropriation for that purpose would be required from the City Government, as the balance of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the ordinance of April 23, not already expended, or not required under the above estimate for putting the fourteen regiments in the field, would be exhausted in a few weeks, at the rate of supply to families afforded by the Committee.

In estimating any probable sum that may be required for further aid to the families of needy volunteers, the Committee are decidedly of the opinion, and beg leave respectfully to represent to the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council, that the principle should be adopted of extending such aid in no case beyond the period of three months after the volunteer's enlistment.

Report of James S. Wadsworth.

Phila., *April* 25 [1861], 11 P. M.

Dear Sir,

Upon reflection, I decided that I could better execute my commission by going to Annapolis by Havre de Grace in advance of my ship. I have just had an interview with General Patterson. He did not know where any of our troops were, what was the condition of the Annapolis & Washington R.R., or what was being done about it. I have since seen Mr. Felton, the superintendent of the Baltimore Road. He informs me that the Massachusetts Sappers and Miners are at work on the road, have about eight miles finished, and twelve to complete, on which there are no very heavy repairs. On my telegraphic advice this morning, he sent me a gang of regular track hands. He thinks my tools and materials furnished by Mr. Sloan will be much needed. He thinks there are about eight thousand troops in Annapolis, plenty of *raw* provisions, but confusion and some suffering. General Patterson is to send on a quartermaster from the regular army with me in the morning. I saw the orders to withdraw the troops from Cockeysville, "to prevent unnecessary excitement and irritation in Baltimore," drawn by Cameron at the request of the President. I blushed for my country and *our* President as I read them.

All the efficiency, energy, and capacity here is found outside the military organizations. Thompson, President Pennsylvania Central, and Felton, have accomplished almost all that has been done. They and other private citizens here and elsewhere have saved the Capital.

As the capital is now safe and the Government seems to be without a plan for the future, I think the many expenses of our Committee in chartering steamers should be reduced. It is inexpedient to send forward large reinforcements until the organization of the army is completed, or at least made better than it is at present. Has any one authority to send home such steamers as are not needed at Annapolis?

I will write you as often as I find time, and you can read to the Committee whatever you think worthy of their attention.

Truly, yours,

Jas. S. Wadsworth.

Simeon Draper.

Report of Charles H. Haswell [Special Agent]

WASHINGTON, Friday, *April* 29 [1861], 12 M.

SIR,

The cause of my not giving you replies to your detailed queries, accrues from the circumstance of General Scott not furnishing me with the necessary information, and as I could not hazard any upon my own inferences, I decided to await until I could effect this purpose of my mission, and having failed to receive such information of General Scott, I waited upon Mr. Seward this A.M. and set forth my case, whereupon he went forthwith with me to General Scott, and received from him (the reply) that he was indisposed to communicate with a civil commission upon such matters.

I met this position of his, and received from him the courteous acknowledgment that all that was done was efficient and satisfactory, and that until otherwise decided by the Government I was not to arrest your forwarding of troops and supplies to Annapolis.

In reply to your queries then, I have to advise:

1st. All that had left New York up to Sunday evening, are here, or between here and Annapolis.

2d. Supplies are wanted, but the details of these are not yet furnished me.

3d. Annapolis, decidedly.

4th. No advice received by me.

5th. Meat and vegetables.

6th. More force, but not with a dispatch affecting the efficiency of their equipment.

7th. It is advised of your labors and purposes; this question is answered above.

8th. No advice given me as yet.

9th. Annapolis is safe, so far as advised at this time.

I have reported to the Secretary of War regarding the railroad-engines, etc., and a person is detailed to put the road (hence to Annapolis) in thorough order.

The Postmaster-General concurs in the necessity of this route being kept effectively open.

The circumstance, that the President and his cabinet have put the entire direction of the military operations of the Government under the control of General Scott, circumscribes me in giving you the details I would like to. I am to meet him, however, at dinner this P.M. at Mr. Seward's, and I will advise of any further information I may have.

3 P.M. Mr. Schuyler has arrived, and I have communicated with him.

I advised you yesterday of General Scott's preference to the Potomac as a source of transit for troops and ammunition, over Annapolis. I have just learned of one of his aids of a change of his opinion in this, as he fears the erection of a battery at White House Point, and other points.

I shall communicate with the Quartermaster-General, regarding the details of provisions required, and advise you.

12 M. I am gratified at being at length enabled to communicate to you the full success of having established the basis of my mission, which is communicated to you in the following copy of a letter I have succeeded in obtaining from General Scott, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
WASHINGTON, *April* 26, 1861.

"The General in Chief recognizes Charles H. Haswell, Esq., as the agent of a patriotic Committee of Citizens of New York, whose object is to aid the United States Government in procuring and forwarding army supplies of all kinds.

The Chiefs of the several Staff Bureaux are desired to make known to Mr. Haswell in what manner he can fulfill his mission to this city in reference to the several departments.

By command.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't-Gen'l.

To the Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Colonel of Engineers.
Colonel of Topographical Engineers.
Colonel of Ordnance."

Mr. Schuyler will verbally communicate to you upon many points of interest, which want of time precludes me from entering upon, and his observations render unnecessary.

I am respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

To JOHN A. DIX, ESQ.,
Chairman Union Defence Com. of N. Y.

Report of George T. M. Davis [*Special Agent*]

NEW YORK, *May* 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR:

In obedience to the instructions of yourself and Theodore Dehon, Esq., on behalf of the Union Defence Committee of this city, I proceeded to Washington with the various communications designed for the President and several members of the Cabinet.

After overcoming various difficulties in traveling with any degree of safety or dispatch, I arrived at Washington on Saturday evening the 27th ulto. at about six o'clock.

I met the President by his appointment at eight o'clock the same evening, remaining with him until nearly half-past nine, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, being present during most of the interview.

The communications forwarded by the Committee through me explaining fully the object of my mission, the President entered freely into the consideration of their subject-matter.

I explained to him, with a frankness and freedom that a personal acquaintance of twenty-eight years justified, the true state of feeling that pervaded the public mind of this city, their anxiety that a speedy termination should be made of the rebellion on the part of certain States against the Government of the United States, by decisive and energetic action, and the willingness on the part of the citizens to contribute both their blood and their treasure to any extent that might be necessary to suppress this rebellion within the shortest compass of time that was possible.

The following memorandums made immediately after that interview, and one on the subsequent morning with Mr. Seward, by his own appointment, will convey to the Committee in the fewest words I can command, the views of both the President and Secretary of State as then and there expressed.

The President informed me that he had caused full information through the proper departments to be made to Mr. Haswell on behalf of the committee, in answer to all the information your Committee desired, so far as the public interests would justify. He regarded the censure of the city press upon the administration as unjust. Could not say that *he* had ever felt any actual danger of the capture of the capital by the forces of the rebelling States, although from Sunday until Tuesday evening of last week, in the absence of any reliable tidings as to the whereabouts of the New York Seventh Regiment and the Massachusetts regiment, he was.

to some extent, uneasy. So soon as the first detachment of Northern troops arrived all his uneasiness disappeared. He had been severely censured for turning back the half-armed and unprovisioned troops from Cockeysville. It was proper he should say that act was entirely his own, both General Scott and his Cabinet differing with him as to the policy of such order. But as his suffering them either to remain there or to advance after the negotiations he had had with Governor Hicks and the Mayor of Baltimore, might be tortured into an act of bad faith on his part toward those gentlemen, he was determined to remove all pretense for such imputation at any and all hazards. The President felt, judging from what had transpired subsequent to this act on his part, that good faith had been observed by both Governor Hicks and Mayor Henry towards him. They had it in their power to concentrate forces at different points and greatly delay the advance of our troops to the capital, where but five hundred regulars was the only *reliable* force to protect it in the event of a surprise. They could have done this by annoying us at Perrysville, as well as between Perrysville and Annapolis, and at the Relay House. But nothing of the kind had been attempted, and the result was, the line from Perrysville via Annapolis to Washington had been kept open, until thousands of troops had been concentrated at the capital without any collision or the jeopardy of a man.

The administration had good reason to believe the crisis was passed in Baltimore, that a reaction was taking place, and that the loyal citizens were gradually obtaining the mastery of the mob.

The President added, he could easily have destroyed Baltimore, but that it would have been visiting vengeance upon a large body of loyal citizens, who were the property-holders, for the sake of punishing the mob who had committed the outrage upon the Massachusetts troops, but which mob, as to property, had little or nothing to lose.

That General Scott had entire charge and control of all the military operations for the suppression of the existing rebellion, and had not been interfered with, save in the single instance of the President ordering back the troops from Cockeysville.

General Scott had daily reported to him that he, the General, was *ten days* in advance of the rebel forces in all their movements and preparations, and this the South would soon find out if they ventured an attack.

The President felt that if the Committee and the citizens of New York would exercise a greater degree of patience, or manifest the

same confidence in the administration that it had placed in them, the results would demonstrate to the country at the proper time that everything had been done that could be, and with as much dispatch as possible, to suppress the rebellion and avoid unnecessary shedding of blood and destruction of property. That General Scott was compelled first to ascertain who were loyal and who were disloyal, both in the army and navy, before he could move, and his embarrassments in this respect alone had been far greater than either the Committee or the public could conceive of.

The President expressed unlimited confidence in the Committee and the highest regard for them individually, as well as for their opinions and suggestions. But that they should avoid, as well as the public, pushing the administration into any excess of action. That the Government *knew* what were the strategic movements of the rebelling States, which, of course, the Committee could not know, and that the movements of the Government were based upon that knowledge.

The administration now felt safe, and that their action would be found fully up to any existing or future necessities that might arise. The united uprising of the free States, and especially the demonstration and prompt and energetic action of the city of New York, the President considered, had accomplished more toward checking any aggressive movements at the South than any army we could have marched upon them, and that the Committee might feel assured that while the administration were determined to act with all the dispatch and decision in their power, they would at the same time as strenuously avoid everything like *a spirit of revenge toward the South*.

Governor Seward could not see the necessity of these frequent messengers from the Committee, all seeking the same information. That when the first messenger arrived Mr. Seward himself, upon personal solicitation, had persuaded the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and General Scott to give power of attorney to different members of your Committee to act in emergencies for their respective departments, thus virtually placing the government under their control. That the complaints and censure against the administration or any of its members were without cause. That when this rebellion culminated the administration had but one or two ships of war at their immediate command, the army was greatly demoralized, so far as its officers were concerned, the capital was threatened, and its only reliable force for defence was the eight hundred regulars then quartered at Washington. The enrolled militia force of

the District of Columbia was not regarded as reliable in the emergency of a sudden attack until Northern reinforcements could be got there; and that the unexpected collision in Baltimore, upon the passage of the Massachusetts troops through the city, had interposed unlooked-for obstacles in their promptly reinforcing the capital for its protection. That the administration would *not be precipitated* into any action that looked like a spirit of revenge toward the South, and that their sole design was to preserve the integrity of the Union by winning back the disloyal to loyalty, and not to wage aggressive war upon any portion of the country.

That before even we could defend any threatened part of the Government, an army must be organized and sufficiently disciplined for service, and this, too, from entirely raw material. That troops had come forward without a biscuit in their knapsacks, in many instances unarmed, and in an exhausted condition from the effects of a sea voyage and forced marches from Annapolis to Washington. That but *two weeks* had transpired since the President issued his proclamation for volunteers, and that because in that brief period an army had not been organized, rendered effective for service, and accomplished results that the public desired, the administration had been assailed without stint.

That General Scott had entire control of the military operations for suppressing the rebellion, and had only been interfered with in the one instance in which the President directed the return of the Pennsylvania troops from Cockeysville, after the Baltimore affair.

Mr. Seward remarked that although that order was given by the President against the advice of every member of his Cabinet, as also of General Scott, it had nevertheless turned out to have been an act of great wisdom, as daily results in Maryland were now developing.

That General Scott was now seventy-six years of age, and that he, Mr. Seward, almost hourly visited him to prevent the General from overworking himself. And that if the citizens of New York did not desire the loss of his invaluable military services, never more valuable than at this crisis, they would avoid precipitating action beyond what General Scott, as well as the administration, *knew* was necessary. That they now felt entirely safe, as they were at least ten days in advance of the enemy, and that this advantage they did not intend to lessen.

That the administration would strike when and wherever it was most for the advantage of the Government it should strike, but

would do nothing that evinced a spirit of revenge toward any of the rebelling States.

That Mr. Haswell had been furnished every proper facility to give the Committee full and reliable information, which would be continued so long as he remained at Washington. But, to avoid confusion, it would be better to confine these communications to one channel, either Mr. H. or myself, or such other person as the Committee might designate.

In reply to the suggestion I was directed by Mr. Dehon to make, that arms from Canada could be obtained upon the advice of Lord Lyons, etc., Mr. Seward replied that General Scott reported that there was no want of arms, and all that was required was sufficient time to distribute them with safety at the different points where they were most needed for equipping the volunteer militia.

That it was more than useless to send forward either unarmed or unprovisioned troops. And that when fighting became indispensable, the administration would be found with the will and the ability to do its whole duty to the country.

Mr. Seward regarded the prompt and united action of the citizens of New York the greatest lever that could have been employed in eventually overthrowing this rebellion; and that he could not believe that either the city or the State of New York desired any unnecessary shedding of blood. That a reaction had already commenced, and that the power of the Government, backed by the united voice of the free States, was being felt in a far greater degree than could now be made public, but which would gradually develop itself. That the prompt response of the country to the President's proclamation was working great good; but that these movements, if precipitated, might destroy all that good, and work a positive injury.

The above is the substance of the interviews I had with the President and Secretary of State.

They are respectfully submitted to the Committee, with the simple suggestion that the violent attacks of a portion of the city press upon the President and members of the Cabinet are not only working a positive injury to the country, but will be found, when the proper time for disclosure arises, to have been as groundless as was the assault of one of that city press upon the gallant Major Anderson for his evacuation of Fort Sumter.

I collected reliable information as to the number and position of our troops, so far as they had arrived up to the 30th instant, the want of proper provision on their disembarkation from this city, their

efficiency, etc., which I will communicate in writing to the Committee should they so desire. Respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

GEO. T. M. DAVIS,

4 Exchange Place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, ESQ.

Reports of William E. Dodge.

PHILADELPHIA, 10 P.M., *May 1st*, [1861].

DEAR SIR: On my arrival here I found our friend C[arlisle] in bed quite used up by the excitement and travel of the past week; he has telegrams from his friends, who will be here to-morrow, but they say nothing of their success. He handed me several letters from home to read, one enclosing a large handbill advertising a meeting for the 6th inst., which is out on Richmond and the Secession leaders in a style which indicates that they are determined never to submit to their acts. When I have seen his friends will write you fully, and can then decide as to future movements.

Truly yours,

WM. E. DODGE.

I send this under cover to my friend.

PHILADELPHIA, 2 *May*, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I find the friends of Mr. Carlisle are on the way back, but he is so anxious about the loss of time, he begs me to go at once to Washington, and I leave in a few moments.

From letters he received since he saw you from several prominent parties I am confident the feeling is very strong in favor of the Union, and all they want is some aid to drive the Secession men to act with them or leave the country. A strong demonstration will have its effect on all the Union men of the border States.

I feel as if we must in some way help them; will write fully from Washington.

I send enclosed to my firm, who will deliver at once.

Very truly yours,

WM. E. DODGE.

SIMEON DRAPER, ESQ., *Chairman*.

Report of Charles H. Haswell [*Special Agent*]

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

SIR: Your messenger of 1st inst. reached here this A.M.

The route hence to New York *via* Annapolis is now fairly opened.

Leaves here 3 P.M. daily, Sunday included, and reaches Philadelphia at 11 P.M.

Leaves Philadelphia at 11 P.M., reaches here at 9 A.M. following morning.

Before I undertook to communicate by telegraph I advised myself as to the existence of any surveillance of messages at Baltimore, and learning authoritatively that there was, I was compelled to resort to ambiguous expressions.

Hence L. G. S. referred to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and the parties, when addresses have been given, are the Quartermaster, Commissary, etc., at New York.

The Secretary of War is so besieged by applicants for office that the occupation of his time is injudiciously diverted from necessary duty, added to what the calls on the part of the volunteer forces here for everything, puts all the officers in confusion, and at times I only obtain such information as I require when too late to communicate by messenger, or at the point of his leaving.

The Pennsylvania regiment made a formal representation to headquarters that they are without food. Upon investigation, it appeared that they had been regularly served with the army rations. This they did not consider a supply. Col. Ellsworth's regiment is here.

To meet the possibility of any misconception on an important point, I will again refer to it.

The reply to query No. 1 in your letter to Messrs. Evarts, Pierrepont and Weed was given by the Secretary of War, but I feared it was wrong ; in fact, I was so sure of it I went to the proper quarter, and, without causing any conflict between the two parties, I was directed to advise the forwarding of more troops.

Gen'l Scott advised me last evening that he wanted from eight to nine more regiments here. His spies advise him of from 8,000 to 9,000 of the enemy within one hundred and twenty miles of this.

In a few days there will be two daily lines between this and Philadelphia.

The Seventh Regiment went into camp last evening on Mr. Stone's grounds, about one mile from Willard's, on the same street running north.

I am respectfully, yours, etc.,

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

S. DRAPER, ESQ.,
Chairman Union Defence Comm. of N. Y.

Your son is well.

Report of Special Committee to Washington

WASHINGTON, *May* 9, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: On our arrival here we endeavored to reach the points of official information without loss of time. The first visit we paid was upon our General, who, meeting us at the door of his dwelling, invited us to his quarters. We then heard from him his entire views and plans; we also received from him the most emphatic expressions of commendation for the patriotism, zeal and activity evinced by the Committee in advancing the very necessary additional force. There had been, and still existed, an entire misunderstanding as to the forwarding of troops between the General and the War Department. The order from the War Department required a complete uniform, camp equipage, etc., etc., etc., while the intention of the General was calculated to go no further than to require the equipment to be such as to enable the troops to do work. A gun and ammunition would have covered the order of General Scott, while the order of the Secretary, as construed by our Governor, would have required a full and complete supply of everything used in camp and on the field, which at this particular time would have been equivalent to giving our enemies the battle. This, we trust, we have remedied, and hereafter we trust that no governor or military commander will wait for vegetation to produce the forage for the horses, or button manufacturers to supply the buttons from new dies.

General Scott is impressed with the power and readiness of the foe, and is preparing for:

1st. The protection of the persons composing the Government.

2d. The protection of the archives of the Government.

3d. The protection of the buildings of the Government.

4th. The protection of the seat of Government.

5th. The movement of aggression, which means Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, Alexandria, and finally Richmond. General Scott looks forward with the eye of a soldier and the patriotism of a faithful American.

The President received us blandly, and seemed very willing to talk to us freely. His views were chiefly embraced in his frequently repeated assurance that he was governed in all his movements "*militaires*" by Gen. Scott. We called upon Secretary Chase, who gave us a few minutes, but we elicited nothing beyond a confidence in the *patriotism of capitalists* and a reliance on getting what money he requires. After all, however, we had no special light

beyond *the fact that he relies* upon the *institutions* that have done so much to continue to do what is required. We were unsuccessful in our attempt to see the Secretary of War; the Department is at this time enveloped in contract *expedients*. Those who are unsuccessful talk largely of improper influences, and say things that are all Greek to us, but would seem to apply to the past rather than to the present of that Department. The Secretary of the Navy we have been unable to confine to any point. He is seen in every direction, with papers, and doubtless full of important measures. We have tried to get him to a point, but the last time we have had a word with him he was seeking Mr. Aspinwall. Probably the Department are in want of some important supplies.

The Secretary of State gave us his views as to the real intentions of the Administration, and they were up to the tone of New York. He rebuked with some feeling the indiscretion of some of us in our dispatches, but we cannot see that there has been any *mortal* wound inflicted. We are to see other gentlemen, make further inquiries, and endeavor to inform others and ourselves as to future action. The war is to be one of aggression on our part, and not to be interfered with by compromise; the conflict will be hard and strong; our Government has yet to grow to the importance of the battle; small matters are to be thrust aside, and new and more serious efforts and preparations are to take the place of the present *style* of action. There must be a different feeling from that which now exists among the members of the Cabinet itself, and the change must embrace a change of action at other points, which we do not feel at liberty to write. We will pursue our studies and our work until we find ourselves informed of the perfections and imperfections of the hour, so far as they exist here.

Mr. Schuyler is here, and says he will do all he can to continue in our absence the inquiries and the same action in our behalf.

We must be content to be useful, without much hope of being so except when errors and omissions require our service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

S. Draper,
C. H. Marshall.

To R. M. Blatchford, Esq.,
Chairman pro tem. Union Defence Committee.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, a short interview with the Secretary of the Navy has evinced the following.

The Secretary admits a general want of supplies for the work

before him, but says that there is to be no falling back in the action of the Government until *secession* and *rebellion* are driven from the land; that the blockade will be thorough; all our vessels, save two, one on the coast of Africa, and one in China, are ordered home; the *Niagara* is now ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi. Commodore Stringham has sailed to the Chesapeake to take charge of the squadron, and thence further South. More as we get it.

S. Draper,
C. H. Marshall.

Report of Special Committee to Washington

New York, 17*th May*, 1861.

That your Committee left here on Tuesday, and reached Washington *via* Annapolis the same evening.

On the following day, by appointment made for them by the Secretary of State, your Committee met the President and his Cabinet, all the members of which were present at this interview. Your Committee presented the resolutions which were adopted by the Executive Committee, and they fully stated the objects of their appointment, the condition of the volunteer regiments organized and those in process of organization in this city.

This elicited free and frank discussion on the part of all present. The President and his Cabinet, while conceding the propriety of adhering to the quota of troops assigned to the State of New York, yet viewing her peculiar position and the necessities of the case, after consulting with Lieutenant-General Scott, promptly and unhesitatingly directed an order to be issued immediately for the acceptance of fourteen additional regiments, to serve during the war, which should be selected by the Union Defence Committee of the city of New York, for immediate service.

Your Committee have been deeply impressed with the assurances of the high appreciation in which the President, his Cabinet, and Lieutenant-General Scott, all hold the patriotic and valuable aid rendered to the country by the city of New York and her citizens in the organization of the Union Defence Committee, no higher evidence of which could be given than by thus delegating to this Committee the selection of the fourteen regiments.

While in Washington your Committee, through the courtesy of the Secretary of War, were invited to be present with the President and the Cabinet at a review of several of the volunteer regiments and to visit the camp grounds of the New York regiments.

It is with much pride and pleasure your Committee bear witness to their high state of discipline, their excellent health, as well as the zeal and patriotism they manifest in the service of the country.

In closing the report of their visit to Washington, your Committee take great pleasure in testifying to their cordial reception by the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet and Lieutenant-General Scott, all of whom were found to be actuated by a determination to respond to the universal desire of this community to have the existing war prosecuted in the most vigorous manner, both by land by sea; and through its successful prosecution and early termination to establish the title of the United States of America to the name of the "Great Republic," a title and a name thenceforth never again to be called in question at home or abroad; over the whole of whose domain the Stars and Stripes shall float as the sole and honored symbol of American nationality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL SLOAN, *Chairman.*
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
A. A. LOW,
A. C. RICHARDS,
J. J. ASTOR,
R. H. MCCURDY,
S. DRAPER.

Report of Special Committee to Washington

NEW YORK, *June* 8, 1861.

Mr. Sloan reported verbally that the deputation appointed on the 4th instant to visit Washington had waited upon the President, and that the interview had been an agreeable one. At the request of the President the deputation had made some suggestions on the general management of the New York regiments, etc., which were favorably received by him, and are as follows:

Memorandum of suggestions in respect to the New York State troops, presented at the request of the President of the United States.

1st. They are in immediate want of additional clothing.

2d. Experienced cooks are highly necessary for the comfort and health of the troops. Statistics proving the great value of proper arrangements in this respect are doubtless before the Government.

3d. A great deficiency exists in the medical and surgical depart-

ment, and some definite arrangement should be made to complete the necessary supply.

4th. Tents, wagons, ambulances, etc., are greatly needed by some of the regiments, and should be furnished by either the State or United States Government.

5th. Provision should be made for the free and prompt transportation of articles of clothing, equipments, etc., from New York to the camps. Letters should be forwarded under the frank of an appointed officer of each regiment.

6th. For the relief of the necessities of the families of the troops it is desirable some public assurance, by advertisement in the newspapers or some other way, should be made by Government, that the pay of all obligations to officers and men may be relied upon at stated periods, naming the places and time of payment.

7th. Notwithstanding a considerable supply of arms remains unappropriated in the armories of the United States, great difficulty exists in obtaining their prompt delivery, and some directions or arrangements are recommended by which they may be obtained through the Governor of the State, or some other source, without delay, in case they should be wanted in an emergency.

In view of the fact that a large number of the troops called into service for three months will soon return to their homes, it seems of great importance that such arrangements should be made for their comfort as shall prevent the moral effect of their return being prejudicial to the interests of the country and discouraging to the future enlistment of troops in case such enlistment should be required.

CORRESPONDENCE

SELECTIONS

CORRESPONDENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, *April* 20, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I am extremely obliged by the liberal response of the Committee of Merchants, and will avail myself of their kind proposal for further aid.

I will, on Monday morning, make some further appeals on behalf of two other regiments I have ordered to embark on Tuesday, and in the mean time will ascertain the extent of their wants.

I am, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

P. M. WETMORE, ESQ., *Secretary.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Executive Department

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BOSTON, *April* 22, 1861.

WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ.,

New York:

We decided last Saturday to send F. B. Crowninshield to Europe in the *Persia*. He expects to be at the St. Nicholas, Tuesday P.M., certainly by Wednesday morning.

We shall authorize $250,000 worth of arms to be bought by him. He will co-operate with you.

Ever yours, J. A. ANDREW.

ARMS FOR KENTUCKY

Whereas the State of Kentucky (though strongly conservative and *Union* in sentiment by at least three-fourths of her people) is in great danger of being precipitated into secession by the action of her Executive authorities; the Governor having command of the militia, who have all the arms of the State, and he being under the control of John C. Breckenridge, and the said Governor and Breckenridge with other prominent secessionists having had secret conferences for several days in the city of Louisville; and the Governor having made application to the banks of the said city for a loan of $500,000 for the avowed purpose of arming the State, it is believed by many good and Union-loving citizens that this money and these arms are wanted and would be used by him for the purpose of effecting the secession of this State from the Union by overawing the people who have no arms; and many of the good and Union citizens of Louisville are now being formed into companies for protection against the disunionists. It is believed that if one thousand of them could be effectively armed they could stay and put a stop to secession, and prevent anarchy and civil war in our State. E. T. BAINBRIDGE.

April 22, 1861.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
City of Louisville. }

E. T. Bainbridge, an old and respectable citizen of Louisville, appeared before the undersigned, Mayor of the city of Louisville, and made oath that he believed the statements made above were true, and I myself fully concur with him. In testimony whereof I have affixed the seal of said city. T. H. CRAWFORD, *Mayor.*

My acquaintance with Mr. Edmund T. Bainbridge is of nearly thirty years' standing. He is a gentleman of wealth and high social position, and as true and devoted to the Union as any man living.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Editor Louisville Journal.

April 22, 1861.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have long personally known the bearer, Mr. Edmund T. Bainbridge, and therefore identify him as being the person named in the annexed paper.

JOHN H. SWIFT.
ARCHD. T. FINN.
LEVI A. DOWLEY.

NEW YORK, 27*th April*, 1861.

Louisville, *April* 23d, 1861.

I have known Mr. E. T. Bainbridge of this city for many years as a merchant and gentleman of good standing and high character, and to be a decided Union man, and I have every reason to believe he remains firm and decided in his principles.

James Guthrie.

New York, *April* 27, 1861.

General Dix.

Dear Sir :

Can you let me have one-half (say 750) of the Hall's breech-loading rifles with bayonets purchased from Syms & Bro. by Mr. Blunt ?

Yours very respectfully,
E. T. Bainbridge.

Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York,
Office No. 30 Pine St., New York, *April 30th*, 1861.

Confidential.

To ———

New Albany, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Mr. E. T. Bainbridge has purchased and shipped to your care, with the consent of this Committee, a number of arms for the use of the city of Louisville. This consent on the part of the Committee has been obtained by the representations of said Bainbridge that he wanted said arms for the use of the Union men of Louisville, and by representing that he felt confident that they the said Union men of said city could prevent the secession of Kentucky with said arms, and he has agreed with said Committee that should Kentucky secede before the reception of said arms, or that they are likely to fall into the hands of the enemies of the Union, you are to retain the same subject to my order.

Respectfully yours,
John A. Dix, *Chairman.*

Union Defence Committee, 30 *April*, 1861.

Confidential.

Mr. John W. Dix.

Sir:

Proceed to New Albany and deliver the letter of introduction to Walton Mann, Esq. Ask him to consult confidentially with one

other reliable man in New Albany. The Union Defence Committee send on to the care of A. S. Burnet 800 stand of arms with ammunition for Mr. E. T. Bainbridge of Louisville, to be used to sustain the Union against the secessionists of Kentucky. The Committee have paid for them, and Mr. B. is to refund the money. We do not know Mr. Burnet, but have written the Mayor, whose name we do not know. We are willing to trust Mr. Bainbridge for the money. All we want to know is that the arms are to be used as suggested. Mr. Bainbridge brought us the most reliable testimonials.

Let Mr. Mann see all the papers. Mr. Bainbridge had better be asked come to New Albany. Take his note for $11,470 as per accompanying memorandum, and if he desires it the note can be left with Mr. Mann till the arms are delivered.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman.*

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, *May* 3, 1861.

HON. JOHN A. DIX,

Chairman, etc., N. Y.

SIR:

I arrived here last night. This morning I delivered my letter to Mr. Mann, who said, after he had looked over the other papers, "he did not like the looks of things." I then went with him to see a Mr. Brown, a prominent man here, and "entre nous" a particular friend of the Governor of Indiana. Mr. B. said at once that *no goods* should be allowed to *pass through* or *even arrive* at New Albany. Although not doubting the good faith of Mr. Bainbridge or his entire devotion to the cause of the Union, Mr. Brown argued that it would be exceedingly imprudent to store the articles in question at this place; that in case Kentucky should remain with us she would need no supplies until they could be furnished by the Government; that in the event of her going out her Union men would be obliged to go with her, and nine-tenths of the supplies would be turned against the supporters of the Federal Government on this side of the river. In this view of the case Mr. Brown was fully sustained by Mr. Crawford, an elderly gentleman, a lawyer, and Judge Otto, a distinguished jurist of this city, as well as by Mr. Culbertson, a merchant. Mr. B. then introduced me to the Mayor, A. S. Burnet (an old friend of yours), who said that he *had heard of this movement* for the *first time last night* from Mr. Bainbridge himself, who had just returned, but that as the supplies were to be sent to his care he would store them, and deliver them to

Mr. Bainbridge when the proper time came; but the Mayor was evidently much annoyed, and mentioned that *he did not recommend Mr. Bainbridge* to the *Union Defence Committee*, which does not agree precisely with what you stated to me.

(An hour later.) The upshot of the matter is this, the citizens of New Albany have controlled the Mayor. He will, therefore, not allow the goods to come here. He has sent for Mr. Bainbridge and will tell him so. I telegraphed you this A.M. "*Ship no more.*" If any goods arrive here they will be shipped back to New York. If the railroad wants the freight paid here it will be done, and a draft made on you. I shall stop all the other goods at the furthest point East from here, at Cincinnati, or if possible Cleveland. Tell Mr. Sloan to recall the cases sent. I telegraphed you so in my second dispatch. The Mayor has written the following letter:

> "MR. J. DIX: I have been informed that certain guns have been shipped to my care for E. T. B. I take this opportunity to say that the shipment was made without my authority or consent. A. S. BURNET, *Mayor.*"

I have also a letter from several prominent men here protesting against the shipment of guns, etc., through New Albany.

Telegraph me at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and let me know where the goods are. Mr. Sloan I suppose though can take care of them now. (I shall come home as soon as I can.)

Very respectfully, etc.,
JOHN W. DIX.

Mr. Bainbridge was *sick* and could not come over.

NEW YORK, AT THE HOTEL,
24th April, 1861.

MY DEAR COLONEL:

It is a happy thought that your military experience and tried patriotism should be enlisted at once at the head of a brigade.

I doubt not your men would be enkindled like yourself to do great things. Pray persevere. But I am sure of you. Others, everybody must help. God bless you and our Country!

Ever yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

THE HON. E. D. BAKER,
Senator of the United States.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE ST., NEW YORK, *May* 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of 30 ulto. is at hand.

We have evidently been misled in regard to the *Speedwell*.

The *Peerless* is undoubtedly a desirable vessel for us to secure.

Will you either write or telegraph the best terms that can be obtained.

Respectfully yours,
S. DRAPER,
Chairman Ex. Com. U. D. C.

J. M. FORBES, ESQ.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE ST., NEW YORK, *May 2d*, 1861.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL,
U. S. Army.

DEAR SIR:

The Union Defence Committee, deeply sensible of the advantage they have derived from your valuable counsel and hearty co-operation in the discharge of their onerous duties, are desirous of expressing to you in person their respect for your character as a citizen and their high appreciation of your distinguished services in the cause of your country.

The Committee have instructed us to ask of you the favor to meet them at dinner at the St. Nicholas on some day convenient to yourself before your departure from the city.

With cordial wishes that the Government may long continue to enjoy the benefit of your great experience and military sagacity,

We have the honor to remain,
Respectfully and faithfully yours,
S. DRAPER, *Vice-Chairman*,
W. M. EVARTS, *Secretary*.

ASTOR HOUSE,
April 23.

DEAR SIR:

I understand General Wool is authorized to purchase arms, and will give the necessary order.

I will be happy to meet the Committee of twenty-six at any time and place they may name, and desire to meet them to-day.

Yours truly,
H. HAMLIN.

S. DRAPER, ESQ.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, *April 25th*, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held this P.M., the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to the members of this Board for information with reference to the provision to be made for the volunteers to be raised in this city, and

Whereas, The sum of one million dollars has been appropriated, for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipment and outfits of the military force of the city of New York, to be disbursed by the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New York," therefore

Resolved, That the "Union Defence Committee" aforesaid, be requested to communicate to the President of the Board of Aldermen, in writing, what provision, if any, they have made for recruiting, organizing, uniforming and equipping the several regiments of volunteers, now being formed and to be formed in this city, and when the uniforms, arms and equipments of said regiments will be ready, and also what portion of said sum of one million dollars is to be appropriated for the relief of the families of the volunteers; and such other information as will acquaint the Common Council with the objects to which the said Committee have appropriated or intend to apply said moneys.

Anticipating an early report from your Committee, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow, 26th inst., at 5 o'clock P.M.

Yours truly,
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk C. C.

TO THE HON. JOHN A. DIX, ESQ.,
Chairman Union Defence Committee.

NEW YORK, *April* 26, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:

I was waited upon last evening by Ex-Aldermen Chrystie and Denman of the 16th Ward, who informed me that they were part of a Sub-Committee appointed by a Committee of Citizens of the 16th Ward to collect money for the destitute families of those who had volunteered for the war. They also informed me that they had entered upon this duty, when the appropriation by the Common Council, in part for this purpose, of one million dollars brought them to a stand. They then requested me to offer their services in co-operation with the Committee. I promised to call the attention of your Committee to this matter, and would suggest, as the duty of

providing for the destitute families of volunteers has been imposed upon your Committee, that, wherever there is a local organization charged with this business, a sum of money should be placed in the hands of such organization for distribution. As I know it will be impossible for your Committee to attend to the details of such distribution, or even to receive application for relief, I do not think that you could adopt a better plan than to transfer this duty to the Ward Committee which may be appointed, who will understand the wants to be supplied, and will adopt the most efficient and economical way of applying them.

Yours in great haste,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

To HON. JOHN A. DIX,
Chairman Union Defence Com.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *April* 26, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I am sure that the best way to look after the suffering of families of soldiers, requiring relief, is to charge the Board of Commissioners of Charity and Correction with the responsibility. That Commission can, by doubling their force, do up the business better than any other organization, and with less expense to the country.

The best way is to appropriate a certain sum of money to be held subject to their order for the purpose referred to, requiring an account in detail from them in return.

Yours, etc.,

S. DRAPER, *Chairman.*

To Committee on Aid to Regiments.

NEW YORK, *April* 26, 1861.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD,
Mayor of the City of New York.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt to your commission this day, and to return you the thanks of this Committee for the generous proffer of the Governor's Room for the public service. Should circumstances require the acceptance of your offer the Committee will not hesitate to make the fact known to you.

The organization of the Committee for the discharge of its duties is now complete, and as soon as it can be published in a corrected form copies will be sent to your office, and the Committee will ask your personal co-operation in their daily operations under the trust confided to them.

The Committee desire to express the sense it entertains of the liberal spirit evinced by the city authorities in the existing emergency in public affairs.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. Draper, *Chairman Ex. Com.*

P. M. Wetmore, *Secretary.*

New York, *April* 27, 1861.

Sir: I have come to aid the Government, and am going to Washington this P.M. I have two hundred and fifty Indians of my Nation, Chipways, who have requested me to proceed to Washington and get authority.

Sir—I want $50 to get there. I have already expended $62 of my own money; I go this P.M. Please answer.

G. Copway, *Chief Chipway Nation.*

General J. A. Dix.

Western Virginia

New York, *April* 27, 1861.

My Dear Sir:

My appearance here from Washington at this time has been hastened by a great and important exigency bearing heavily upon the political future of Western Virginia. A movement of vast consequence is now being precipitated in that portion of Virginia west of the Alleghanies, which, if now rightly directed, will give to the nation a new State forever dedicated to freedom. What is now required to be done here is simply a slight pecuniary aid, with the active co-operation of the friends of the movement in Virginia and at the North.

The forces there are now being rallied for the purpose of forming a new State, and to cut themselves loose from the secessionists. It is a great enterprise, and you must aid in the movement all you can. I rely upon your accompanying me in person, that we mingle with the leading friends of the movement, and aid in giving such direction to the same, as our friends here shall consider conclusive evidence that no fruitless victory shall have been achieved. Material aid is absolutely necessary; about one thousand dollars is required immediately for the purpose of defraying necessary preliminary expenses, and a reserve fund of four thousand dollars to be arranged for.

Gentlemen of well-known character and influential position will direct the disbursement of the funds, and not one dollar of the reserved fund will be called for until the new State organization has been fairly accomplished.

Messrs. Carlisle, Dent, Jackson, Caldwell, Clements, and others of like force and character will direct the storm, the roaring of whose approach has already reached us here.

Messrs. Carlisle and Dent, both of the late Virginia Convention, who barely escaped from Richmond with their lives, will draw for the reserved fund at the proper time, and every possible assurance will be given that they shall be judiciously and faithfully applied.

We will have two Senators and five Congressmen ready by the convening of Congress on 4th July next. The organization of the new State will contribute more aid and power to the Union, and render greater moral force to the administration than would the raising and equipping of twenty military regiments.

You will please attend to this matter immediately, the vast importance of which must strike your mind at once, as we must be ready to leave here by the middle of the ensuing week without fail.

There can be no enterprise of equal importance inaugurated just now on the American continent.

Very truly, your friend,

R. W. Latham.

James Morss, Esq.

New York, *April* 27, 1861.

My Dear Sir:

I address you as one of the Committee of gentlemen who receive and distribute the Funds which may be collected for the benefit of the wives and children of absent soldiers.

I beg to offer my theatre for *two nights*, Friday and Saturday next, free of all charges, in which every member of my establishment will heartily join and give their gratuitous services.

The whole and entire benefits of the *two nights* as *benefits for the Fund* to be placed in hands of your Committee for the purposes intended.

I sincerely hope that they may prove important.

I meet my company on this subject to-night, and beg to know if my offer is accepted.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Wallack.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE ST., NEW YORK, *April* 29, 1861.

JAMES W. WALLACK, ESQ.

DEAR SIR :

Your obliging communication of 27th inst., addressed to Mr. Royal Phelps, has been transmitted by that gentleman to the Executive Committee.

We perform a most agreeable duty in offering you the cordial thanks of the Committee for the generous proffer of your theatre and the services of the company connected with it for two nights in aid of the Citizens' Fund established for the benefit of the wives and children of absent soldiers.

This is but another added to the many evidences heretofore given to the public, of the liberal, patriotic and warm-hearted spirit which actuates the members of a profession that you have adorned through a long career of duty and honor.

It will afford us pleasure to act in any arrangements you may deem advisable for giving effect to your proposed performances on the evenings of Friday and Saturday.

With respectful regard,
We remain faithfully yours,
JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman.*
S. DRAPER, *Chairman,*
THEODORE DEHON, *Treasurer.*

P. M. WETMORE, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

GENTLEMEN :

Please find and furnish five thousand stands of arms to the Union men of Kentucky, care of Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. James Guthrie, and Joshua F. Speed, Esq., *or either of them,* without delay.

They will receive five thousand more from Pittsburgh, by order of the Government.

Judge Burton, of Kentucky, bears this.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Union Defence Committee,
R. M. BLATCHFORD, etc., etc.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *May* 3, 1861.

SIR :

The blockading squadron should know that from positive information we learn that a heavy shipment of arms is now expected at the Ports of Mobile and New Orleans from Belgium, ordered in behalf of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. They are not yet received, but are hourly expected, and are anxiously waited for by the Montgomery Government. There are fifty thousand stand in the contract alluded to. This information is positive.

S. DRAPER, *Chairman.*

HON. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

P. S.—The Governor of this State telegraphs Judge Advocate Walcott, of Ohio, acting for the Governor of Ohio (Dennison), that the Canadian Government refuses to supply arms to the States. He desires us to ascertain whether the National Government will not make an application in behalf of Ohio. S. D.

Telegraph immediately, and charge Union Defence Committee.

NEW YORK, *May* 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR :

I have received your note of yesterday's date, on behalf of the "Union Defence Committee," asking me to meet them at dinner before my departure from the city.

I trust that you and the Committee will feel that I use no form of words in saying that it would have afforded me the greatest gratification to have had a social meeting with the generous and public-spirited members of the Committee whose exertions in their country's behalf I have witnessed, and in some degree shared. Recent occurrences, however, of which you are apprised, and in consequence of which I return to my headquarters at Troy to-morrow, deprive me of this gratification.

It is, however, due to myself as well as to the Committee, in returning my sincere thanks for the invitation with which they have honored me, to add the expression of a hope that no such meeting is necessary to evince either our mutual confidence and

esteem, or that devotion to the country which, I trust, may always characterize us.

I have the honor to be,
Very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL, *Major-General.*

To Messrs. S. DRAPER, *Vice-Chairman.*
WM. M. EVARTS, *Secretary, etc.*

NAVY YARD, *May* 3, 1861.

SIR :

I have this moment received an order to dispatch the *Niagara* immediately off the harbor of Charleston, consequently she cannot take the troops and stores which were proposed to be put on board of her, or do more in the way of convoy than to see the *Columbia* to the Capes, if she is ready to leave to-morrow at noon.

Very respectfully,
Yours, etc., etc.,
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commander.

S. DRAPER, ESQ., New York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1861.

SIR :

I have to inform you that yesterday I transmitted to you, by telegraph or dispatch, asking if it would be proper to issue a passport to Edward G. Davies, and to-day, to same effect, in the cases of Frederick W. Center and Bernard Lemann, both of your city, the former applying through Mr. J. B. Nones, Not. Pub., and the latter through Messrs. Wood, Neibuhr & Co., 20 Pine Street.

Mr. Davies is a resident of Boston, but may be heard of at the Brevoort House, New York.

These gentlemen are all *natives* of professed seceding States, and the department cannot grant the required passports until assured of their loyalty to the Government.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary.

HON. SIMEON DRAPER,
New York.

ALBANY, *May* 6, 1861.

SIR :

Your dispatch for an order on Commissary-General Welch for five thousand stand of arms to be delivered immediately, and which I gave an order for promptly, has led me to suppose there may be something wrong in the dispatch, and that they may get into improper hands. I now say, don't let one leave the city or the arsenal without a governmental order, nor without the strongest possible ground. I shall look to you to protect the State.

I send this by a special messenger.

Yours, truly,

E. D. MORGAN.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW YORK, 6*th May*, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:

At the request of Mr. Low, I have applied to Superintendent Kennedy of the Police to send a sample of the Secession uniforms, seized by the Police a short time since, to the Committee Rooms, 30 Pine Street.

The number in possession of the Police is reported at about twenty-two hundred, of good quality gray satinet, seams decorated with red or blue, with good, metal, raised buttons.

The contractors have presented their claim for the surrender of the whole lot, on the ground that they were contracted for before the act of secession, and were not intended to be delivered, it is therefore in the legal possession of the court, until the case shall be decided, but it is more than probable that the claimants would gladly compromise by a sale at very reduced price, in case possession cannot otherwise be obtained.

Yours respectfully,

W. KEMBLE.

To the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee.

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RUTLAND, *May* 7, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:

Our first Vermont regiment detailed from the Vermont uniformed militia under the requisition of the Secretary of War, is now in rendezvous at this place, fully armed, equipped, and furnished with every necessary appendage for service, and the men are impatiently waiting orders from the Secretary of War to march. Considering the condition of the military of Vermont, this regiment has been mustered and furnished with great dispatch within twelve

days from the time when I received the first telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary ; and within six days from the reception of the printed dispatch and letter, the regiment was in camp, and ready to march. I feel much solicitation in view of the delay of the Secretary in ordering us forward. Our whole community are enthusiastic, and impatient of delay.

You will have noticed that our Legislature at its late extra session made ample appropriations, and passed an act requiring me, without delay, to raise and organize two new regiments, and in my discretion four more, making seven in all. I suppose more than fifty volunteer companies, without authority of law, are now impatiently waiting orders from me to be enlisted under the new act. The twenty companies, constituting the two first regiments, have already been designated, and I shall lose no time in equipping and arming them, and mustering them into barracks.

But my first solicitude relates to the forwarding the first regiment now in camp. If this should be much longer delayed, the impression will be current that Vermont troops are not to be called into the U. S. Service, and the enthusiasm of our citizens will be thereby abated.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

SIMEON DRAPER, ESQ.

I can be addressed at St. Johnsbury after Thursday next.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *May* 7, 1861.

SIR :

I have to-day transmitted to you a dispatch by telegraph, asking if it would be proper to issue a passport to Doctor Frederick Garke, of your city.

Doctor Garke is a native of the city of Charleston, S. C., and his application comes through Dr. Charles Nanz, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York.

Be pleased to furnish the Department with the necessary information, if possible.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

TO HON. SIMEON DRAPER,
New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, *May* 9, 1861.

TO SIMEON DRAPER,

Chairman Executive Committee, etc., New York.

SIR:

I inclose herewith a copy of a resolution unanimously passed this evening, at a meeting of the State Officers constituting our Military Board, to which I beg to invite your early attention.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

"At a meeting of the State Officers named in an Act entitled 'an Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the Public Defence,' passed the 16th day of April, 1861, held at the Executive Chamber, May 9th, 1861. On motion of the Attorney-General it was unanimously resolved, that the Governor be requested to communicate with the 'Union Safety Committee of New York City,' and request them to furnish him a statement of all the contracts for munitions of war of all kinds entered into by that Committee, and the names of the parties with whom contracts have been made."

Certified as a true copy of the Minutes by

J. H. LINSLEY, *Secretary.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE (27 and 29 PINE STREET), *May* 13, 1861.

SIR:

The Collector having referred to me your communication enclosing a letter from J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., in relation to a suspicious vessel in Jamaica Bay, I have to inform you that similar information was communicated to me last evening, and that I immediately dispatched two officers of the Customs to that vessel with special instructions relative thereto.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

E. B. HART,

Surveyor.

P. M. WETMORE, ESQ.,
Secretary Union Defence Committee.

MISSOURI.

NEW YORK, *May* 13, 1861,
No. 1 HANOVER SQUARE.

HON. HAMILTON FISH,

Chairman of Union Defence Committee:

I have late and reliable information from St. Louis that the Union Volunteers have rendezvoused there to the number of about ten thousand, and that their wants are most urgent and pressing, and that it is not only a patriotic duty but an act of charity to render them *immediate assistance.* These troops are but partially equipped and scantily clothed and fed; and I fear that your Committee do not fully appreciate the importance of prompt action. St. Louis is the only point in the South where the friends of the Union have been in all their military movements in advance of the secessionists; and their activity has imposed upon them excessive burdens, and I hope and trust that your Committee will this day appropriate not less than eight thousand dollars for their assistance, and also send a special messenger to Washington and lay the subject before the Government. Without the assistance of your Committee I cannot hope to raise more than two or three thousand dollars; but I must perform my duty, and if possible get that small sum, if the Committee is not disposed to give any support. Important business compels me to leave the city to-day at 2.30 P.M., and on my return on Thursday, if your Committee would detail one of your members to accompany me in making collections, I feel sanguine that with the powerful name and influence of the Committee that fully ten thousand dollars could be obtained, and mostly from persons who have not contributed and would not otherwise contribute to your Committee. I will make the suggestion of the propriety of anticipating collections for this special purpose by an immediate donation of eight thousand dollars, which will give relief at a period when it is most wanted, and before it is possible for the Government to act, if it can act at all. Certainly this sum of money cannot be burdensome to your Committee, if contributions for this special purpose should fail. I feel confident that this appropriation can be made, if absolutely necessary, from some of the funds now in the hands of the Committee. You must excuse me for pressing this subject on your attention again, but I feel the importance of protecting a patriotic class of men who are making every possible effort to protect themselves.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
TROY, 15*th May*, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I received at nine o'clock last evening your telegram, but could not approve because of the want of authority. From the rumors of the *press*, I am daily expecting orders to take command at Fort Monroe, which is under my command, being part of the Eastern Department now under my command, excepting districts temporarily taken from it. New York was also a part of my department. Hence I assumed the powers exercised in consequence of the danger threatened the Capital, and when no communication was had with it.

I shall ever feel grateful to your noble, generous and patriotic Committee, who have done so much for the country, especially in saving Washington, at least for the time being, from the ravages of civil war.

As soon as I receive orders I will inform you, also when I will be in New York.

Be pleased to present to the Union Defence Committee the most profound acknowledgments for the great interest manifested in my behalf, and for yourself, all you could wish, from your friend and ob'dt servt.,

JOHN E. WOOL.

TO GEN. P. M. WETMORE,
30 Pine Street, N. Y.

CITY OF NEW YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *May* 18, 1861.

HON. HAMILTON FISH,
Chairman Union Defence Committee.

SIR:

For the information and government of the Committee, I would report that the total amount of warrants drawn by this department on the appropriation of one million dollars, made by the Common Council, at the close of business last evening, was $447,055.63. Of this sum $50,000 was paid to the Committee for aid to families of volunteers.

Very respectfully,
ROBT. T. HAWS,
Comptroller.

CORRESPONDENCE AS TO FORWARDING OF TROOPS

WASHINGTON, *May* 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:

It is impossible for me to set down in writing the difficulties which attend the calling in and moving of troops. I wish that the

aGovernor nd Military Board at Albany could fall into our plan of recruiting and sending forward the regiments.

Here the difficulties that exist in New York are multiplied by similar experiences in all the States.

I am active in trying to get all the troops ordered, accepted and moved forward. The prospect is better to-day.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Union Defence Committee.

P. S.—The formation of Second Regiment N. Y. Firemen meets our approval; send them on if you can.

W. H. S.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16, 1861.

I see that General Cameron has ordered the Seventy-ninth Regiment from New York to Washington *via* Harrisburg and York or by sea.

The direct route through Baltimore from here, which I represent, is and has been since Monday in order and running regularly. The route *via* Harrisburg is some seventy-five miles out of the way. Can you tell me why troops are ordered away from the direct route?

We have endeavored to do our duty and cannot account for General Cameron's course towards us. He has even ordered troops from here to Washington *via* Harrisburg—a distance of ninety-three miles out of their way—and that notwithstanding he knew our road was in operation. General Cameron is a very large stockholder in the route *via* Harrisburg, but we don't like to think that the power of his public office is to be directed to promote his private interests, a conclusion we must arrive at, unless his course in the transportation of troops is materially changed.

Yours truly,

S. M. FELTON.

HON. SIMEON DRAPER.

Private. WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 16, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:

Learning to-day from Gov. Seward that the order you have for forwarding the fourteen regiments has something in it for the Governor to do in the case, I am alarmed, lest a *see-sawing* commences, by which neither your troops nor the Governor's will get along in any reasonable time. Now, I want you to cut the knots, and send

them right along, five regiments here, and nine to Fort Monroe, just as understood when we parted. Yours very truly,

A. Lincoln.

C. H. Russell, Esq.

Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York,
Office No. 30 Pine Street, New York, *May* 18, 1861.

My Dear Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 16th inst., and am requested by this Committee to say in reply that the instructions you so promptly accorded to our request, that this Committee should be authorized to send forward fourteen regiments immediately, will, as you now again command, be fully carried out; five of the regiments to be sent to Washington and nine to Fortress Monroe, with all the dispatch possible.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. Russell.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, *President.*

P. S. 3 P.M.—To further guard against the possibilities of mistakes on the part of Governor Morgan, this Committee has just sent a telegram to the Hon. Secretary of War, of which I think it proper to enclose to you a copy.

New York, *May* 18, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, *Secretary of War.*

Telegram. In your orders to Governor Morgan have you not forgotton to add the concluding words of your order to our Committee, viz. : "The fourteen regiments are to be selected by the Union Defence Committee of New York?" We are carrying out your order to us strictly and rapidly. We ask the above question because we hear that the Governor is going to send five regiments to Washington and nine to Fort Monroe.

S. Draper,
Chairman Ex. Com.

Hon. Simon Cameron, *Secretary of War.*

War Department, *May* 18, 1861.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Chairman Union Defence Committee of New York.

The President has instructed me to say that the order for the fourteen regiments from the State of New York, made the 15th day

of May, A.D. 1861, included the brigade of five regiments commanded by Genl. D. E. Sickles. Yours truly,

SIMON CAMERON,
Sec'y of War.

With Governor Morgan

NEW YORK, *May 19th*, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY E. D. MORGAN,

Governor, etc., etc.

SIR: The President of the United States was pleased to issue an order, authorizing this Committee to select fourteen regiments, of those organized or in process of organization, in or in the neighborhood of this city, and to forward the same to Washington. These fourteen regiments were by the order to be in addition to the thirty-eight regiments, for which requisition had previously been made on your Excellency. The Committee, in pursuance of this authority, have already designated the *Fourteenth*, *Ninth*, *Seventeenth* and *Second*. Of these the Fourteenth has already been moved forward and the others are ready to move.

The Committee learn this moment from Major-General Sanford, that this action is deemed to interfere with your authority, and they take the earliest moment to assure you that nothing has been further from their intention or will. They desire in this as in all other matters to act in conformity with the wishes and the regulations of the constituted authorities, and especially with those of the Commander in Chief of their own State.

The Sub-Committee of this body, which visited Washington, understood from the President that the authority given them would not be in conflict with the powers and duties of the State Government; and in their earnest desire to expedite the movement of the troops, and to advance the public interests and safety, they would regret to learn that there had been any infringement upon the courtesy due to the Chief Magistrate of the State.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman.*

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, 26*th May*, 1861.

TO HON. HAMILTON FISH,

Chairman Union Defence Committee.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been advised by the President of the United States, as also by Colonel Franklin, of the Twelfth Infantry, U.S.A., specially commissioned by the War Department to arrange and settle all questions connected with the movement of troops in the State of New York, that fourteen regiments tendered by the Union Defence Committee to the President were accepted by him on the 15th instant, with the understanding that they were ready to go forward, and that he really wishes me to commission any part of such fourteen regiments as are ready to go forward, and desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of the President, I beg to say that if the 9th and 79th Regiments, N.Y.S.M., desired to muster into the United States service for the three years, unless sooner discharged, I will, when so mustered, give authority for them to leave the State, and issue the necessary commissions.

If you have four regiments organized under U. S. General Orders No. 15, and wish me to appoint and commission the officers of such regiments, it will be necessary to present the men for a medical inspection by one or more State surgeons in the mode adopted at the New York Depot for the surgical examination of the regiments organized under the Act of April 16, 1861.

Upon the certificate of the mustering officer, who will make the examination with the State surgeon, that the regiments are entitled to an organization, and on filing authenticated copies of the Company and Field and Staff Muster Rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General of this State, I will make the necessary appointments, and issue the commissions.

It must, however, be understood that these regiments are not to include any persons who are enrolled in any of the thirty-eight regiments now organized, or any who have been heretofore rejected by the medical or inspecting officers. I am, with much regard,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, *May* 28, 1861.

Telegram. I cannot consent to the departure of the Garibaldi Guard until after they are mustered into the service of the United States for three years. Keyes' headquarters at the arsenal.

E. D. MORGAN.

MESSRS. HAMILTON FISH, J. J. ASTOR and SAMUEL SLOAN.

New York, *May* 28, 1861.

To His Excellency E. D. Morgan,

Governor.

Dear Sir :

Upon our return home last evening, we found that the Ninth Regiment had, during the day, been sent forward without having been mustered into the service of the United States, in accordance with your instruction.

The occasion and circumstances which had induced this movement (in omission of a very proper requirement on your part, and one which the Committee, as well as ourselves, are prepared fully to recognize and to approve) will, we trust, be received by you as a justification of this disregard of your instructions.

We beg to assure you that while the Executive Committee acted in this matter under a sense of urgent necessity, it was done without the slightest knowledge or suspicion on the part of the undersigned, that any troops would or could be forwarded yesterday ; it was wholly without premeditation and the result of circumstances suddenly presenting themselves, and we are authorized to say that the Committee regret that any, either real or seeming necessity should have induced the movement without a strict compliance with your wishes.

They desire us to assure you that with regard to the other regiments your orders to General Hall and to Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes have been delivered and will be observed, and they trust that the occurrence with regard to the Ninth Regiment will not be allowed to disturb the friendly and confidential relations which they hope do, and will continue to exist between the Governor and the Committee.

Permit us to add that the report of our interview of yesterday with you was received with the warmest feelings of kindness, and a resolution was adopted which will be duly certified and transmitted to you by the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

We are, dear sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

Hamilton Fish,

J. J. Astor, Jr.,

Sam. Sloan.

ALBANY, *May* 29, 1864.

GENTLEMEN :

I have received your favor of the 28th instant, in which you refer particularly to the non-compliance of the Ninth Regiment in its instructions, the propriety and necessity of which cannot be doubted, I think.

As matters are now situated, we can only hope for the best, and labor in the future to prevent anything being done, which will tend to further embarrass the public service.

I beg to renew to you my high regard, and

I am, very truly,

E. D. MORGAN.

TO HON. HAMILTON FISH, and
MESSRS. J. J. ASTOR, JR., and
SAMUEL SLOAN, *Committee, New York.*

ALBANY, *May* 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR :

In acknowledging the receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, I can only say that if the Garibaldi Guard will muster into the service of the General Government for three years, after reaching Washington, the irregularities attending their departure from New York must be overlooked.

The chief embarrassment connected with this regiment will then be the difficulty of appointing and commissioning the company and regimental officers.

I am, with great respect, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

TO JOHN J. ASTOR, ESQ.,
Chairman, etc., etc., New York.

ALBANY, *May* 29, 1861.

Telegram. The following is a copy of a dispatch this moment received by me from Judge Advocate-General Anthon, under date of Washington, May 28. Four hundred men of the Second Regiment were mustered this afternoon for the war. Three hundred and fifty refused. The 9th Regiment arrived without orders and without arms; what shall be done with them?

E. D. MORGAN.

TO HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman, etc.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
June 8, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee, New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

I observe by the newspapers that you have sent a large number of cavalry horses to Washington.

In my movements in this department I am often annoyed by small scouting parties of the enemy, mounted men, who run whenever ours approach. If I had even a small troop of light horsemen, I could easily disembarrass myself of these gentry. I could also employ such a force in most important duties of reconnoitering and skirmishing. In fact, a larger or smaller troop of *Chasseurs à cheval* is almost essential to my advance, in due time.

I merely take the liberty of stating my want to you in this informal manner. If you can send me fifty or more horses with regulation saddles, bridles, spurs and equipment complete, I can make them of great service in increasing the efficiency of my division, composed in great part, as you are aware, of New York troops. I can mount the horses with men who will give a good account of themselves. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Genl. Com'd'g.

By GEO. WINTHROP,
Acting Mil. Sec. and Aide de Camp.

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE No. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *December* 31*st*, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War, Washington.*

SIR: It becomes the duty of the undersigned to present for your consideration the question of reimbursing expenditures made by this Committee in the organization, outfit and subsistence of volunteers.

To a proper understanding of this case, it may be necessary to recur to the origin of the power exercised and the source of the means employed by the Committee in efforts to aid the Government of the country in a critical emergency.

In the month of April last, by the joint action of a Committee of merchants from the Chamber of Commerce and another appointed at a mass meeting of citizens, energetic measures were adopted to

obtain means necessary for fitting out and dispatching regiments of volunteers for the defence of the national capital, under the call of the President.

The two Committees having united in an organization under the name of the Union Defence Committee, the government of the city of New York, by a munificent act of patriotic legislation, created a fund amounting to a million dollars, which was placed under the control of the Committee to be used "in aid of the defence of the National Union."

This fund was provided from an issue of bonds on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New York, for the payment of which the faith of the city was pledged, and also "all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of the ordinance."

The money thus provided was accepted as a sacred trust by the Union Defence Committee, to be applied to two objects: *First*, to organize and provide all essential outfits for regiments of volunteers; and *secondly*, to aid the families of soldiers thus enlisted into the public service.

The expenditures in aid of the families of soldiers, amounting to twenty-three per centum of the whole fund, has been treated both by the city and the Committee as a free gift to the cause of the country. No more effectual bounty to hasten enlistments could have been provided. Such a beneficent act could not fail to stimulate the popular feeling and induce volunteers to rally to the standard of a Government which took under its benevolent care the families of soldiers in the field.

The remaining portion of the fund has been used to defray the expenses of "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers." These expenses, so far as they come within the regulations of the army, the Committee believe to be a just charge upon the funds provided by Congress for the reimbursement of expenditures in aid of volunteers.

The advances made by the Committee have never been considered or treated in any other sense than as a loan to the Government, to be reimbursed whenever the Department should be prepared to meet similar demands.

No encouragement of any kind has ever been held out to the volunteers or the Government that the money thus applied should be regarded in the light of a bounty to the one, or a free grant to the other.

The action of the Committee, in the discharge of an onerous public duty, has been disinterested, and devoted to the single purpose of rendering all the aid in their power to the public cause. With this view they have acted freely and cordially in concert with the officers of the Government in promoting the public good. Much labor and many thousands of dollars have been thus expended, for which no compensation or reimbursement will be asked or can be received.

But the question of urging payment for advances made in good faith out of a trust fund, the property of the citizens of New York, is a matter of conscientious duty imperative upon the Committee, and they feel justified, therefore, in pressing it upon your attention.

After public announcement that funds had been provided and placed in the hands of the mustering officer at this post for the payment of similar demands, the Committee caused a portion of their claims to be stated and placed before that officer for settlement. This was done after repeated interviews, a frank expression of opinion on his part, and upon printed forms approved by him.

Herewith will be found copy of a communication addressed to General D. B. Sackett, Mustering Officer, under date of the 22d ultimo. To this communication a reply was received to the effect that the papers must be transmitted for the approval of the Adjutant-General before payment could be made. This course was taken, and a reply has been received from Assistant Adjutant-General George D. Ruggles, addressed to Lieut.-Col. W. A. Nichols, Mustering Officer, and by him referred to this office. A copy will accompany this, together with the reply thereto.

The undersigned will take leave also to transmit for the consideration of the Department a copy of a telegram received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee from the Secretary of War, which is deemed to be strictly in point, as under that paper an advance was made to a regiment then in process of organization.

Apparently there is no distinction whatever between the character and merits of claims which the undersigned have reason to believe are daily considered and paid by the mustering officer and those submitted on behalf of this Committee and now brought to the notice of the Department.

In principle, purpose, term, form and equity they are identical. The only real difference is to be found in the authority which submits them to the action of the Mustering Officer. In the one case the claim is presented by a party interested in the profits of the transaction; in the other it appears in the hands of a dis-

interested friend of the Government, who at a critical period voluntarily made advances of money to aid in organizing an army for which adequate means had not been provided by the constituted authorities.

The Committee are anxious to terminate their labors by submitting their final report to their constituents. This cannot be done until their claims for these advances are adjusted. They confidently rely, therefore, upon the justice and courtesy of the Secretary of War for early action in the premises.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

Your obedient servants,

S. Draper,
Chairman Ex. Com.

Hamilton Fish,
Chairman U. D. C.

Prosper M. Wetmore,
Secretary Executive Committee.

A. A. Low,
Treasurer U. D. C.

Robert T. Haws,
Comptroller.

William M. Evarts,
Secretary.

Communications Appended.

Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York,
Office No. 30 Pine Street, New York, *November* 22, 1861.

Executive Committee.

General: We transmit herewith a selection of duly authenticated vouchers for advances made to Volunteer Regiments from this State, now in the service of the United States. The vouchers submitted at this time, ten in number, amounting in the aggregate to five thousand seven hundred and eighty-six 37-100 dollars, comprise advances made to the De Kalb Regiment, Colonel L. Von Gilsa, for its subsistence while in progress of organization.

Similar claims will be submitted from time to time for advances made to other Volunteer regiments organized in this city.

In reply to your inquiry as to the maximum amount of claims on your Department, we have to say that the accounts are numerous, and comprise expenditures under the various heads of subsistence, outfit, equipment, and arms.

We are of opinion that the amount comprised under the head of subsistence will not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

These advances have been made, not from any benevolent fund in the form of gratuitous bounty, but from the public treasury of this city, as a means of facilitating the operations of recruiting regiments of Volunteers. When reimbursed by the War Depart-

ment, this money will return to the city treasury, in conformity with the act which created the fund.

We do not doubt that the propriety and justice of reimbursing these claims will be too apparent to need any argument beyond the mere statement of the facts.

We are respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

A. A. Low, *Treasurer U. D. C.*

P. M. Wetmore, *Secretary Ex. Com.*

General D. B. Sackett, *etc., etc., etc., New York.*

General Headquarters State of New York,
Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, *December* 10, 1861.

Hon. Simeon Draper,

Chairman Union Defence Committee, New York.

Sir: The operations of the Union Defence Committee have embraced the arming, equipment, and preparing for active service several of the New York volunteer regiments now in the field.

It seems to me to be proper that your patriotic and timely efforts should be appropriately noticed in the report to be made to the Legislature from this Department.

I have, therefore, to request you will at as early a day as possible, furnish me with a list of the regiments sent off under the auspices of the Committee, with such information respecting the clothing, arming, and equipment of each regiment as you may be able to give.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Hillhouse,
Adjt. Gen'l.

Union Defence Committee,
Executive Committee, New York, *December* 16, 1861.

General: I am instructed to acknowledge the courtesy which dictated your communication addressed to the Vice-Chairman under date 10th instant, which was received in his absence. The Union Defence Committee was the creation of the citizens of New York in mass meeting assembled on the 20th day of April last, and its members entered upon the discharge of its onerous duties with an

earnest desire to do all in their power to aid "the movements of the Government as the public interests might require."

Recognizing the supreme authority of the State Government in the organization of volunteer regiments, and appreciating fully the zeal and public spirit of the Executive Magistrate in the discharge of his official obligations, the Committee have only sought to fulfil a subordinate duty in fitting out and facilitating the progress of regiments to the seat of war.

With the exception of four regiments hereinafter named, the action of the Committee had reference to the militia and volunteer corps accepted by the War Department as the State quota; and it is proper to say that in many instances the aid afforded was exceedingly limited in amount, and extended only to the furnishing of flags, or supplying some slight deficiency of outfit to officers or men.

Of the whole number of regiments from the State of New York placed in the field under the call of the President of the United States, this Committee have aided in some degree sixty-six.

This number embraces most of the militia regiments which entered for the short term of service under the first call, and a portion of the volunteer regiments enlisted for the war.

Four regiments were organized, uniformed and completely equipped by the Committee, namely: The Garibaldi Guard, Colonel D'Utassy; the Mozart Regiment, Col. Riley; the De Kalb Regiment, Col. Von Gilsa; and the Tammany Regiment, Col. Kennedy. These are now known on the State rolls as the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Regiments of the N. Y. S. Volunteers.

In addition to the four regiments above-named as having been exclusively provided for by the Committee, the following are among the number which received effectual aid in their organization:

OF THE MILITIA.

Second Regiment.....	Col. Tompkins.
Fifth Regiment.....	" Schwarzwaelder.
Sixth Regiment.....	" Pinckney.
Seventh Regiment.....	" Lefferts.
Eighth Regiment.....	" Lyons.
Ninth Regiment.....	" Styles.
Twelfth Regiment.....	" Butterfield.
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	" Corcoran.
Seventy-first Regiment.....	" Martin.
Seventy-ninth Regiment.....	Lt.-Col. Elliot.

OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

First Regiment	Col.	Allen.
Fourth Regiment	"	Taylor.
Fifth Regiment	"	Duryee.
Seventh Regiment	"	Bendix.
Eighth Regiment	"	Blenker.
Ninth Regiment	"	Hawkins.
Tenth Regiment	"	McChesney.
Eleventh Regiment	"	Ellsworth.
Fifteenth Regiment	"	Murphy.
Twentieth Regiment	"	Weber.
Twenty-fifth Regiment	"	Kerrigan.
Thirty-first Regiment	"	Pratt.
Thirty-sixth Regiment	"	Innis.
Thirty-eighth Regiment	"	Ward.
Excelsior Regiment	"	Sickles.

To the regiments not named in the above list the sums appropriated were less than three thousand dollars in each case.

The average cost of the entire outfit and equipment of the four regiments accepted by the War Department under the order of the 15th of May last, and sent forth under the auspices of the Committee, exclusive of arms, but including rations for the whole period occupied in the organization, was about fifty-three thousand dollars.

The uniforms were selected by the commanding officers, but the contracts or purchases were in each instance made under the direction of a Select Committee, and it is believed that the outfit and equipment of each were as complete as could be made under the circumstances.

The expenditures of the Committee were commenced from a fund provided by the voluntary contribution of the citizens of New York. This fund was almost immediately enlarged by the munificent grant of a million of dollars by the city of New York. Out of this fund the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars was appropriated and disbursed under the direction of a Select Committee, in weekly payments, to the families of volunteers in the field.

The Committee look to the Government of the United States for the reimbursement of such advances to regiments of volunteers as come properly within the regulations of the army, and the proceeds of such reimbursements are to be applied to the redemption of the stock issued by the city to create the fund.

The Committee have the satisfaction of adding, that they have already provided for the redemption of nearly seventy thousand dollars of City Bonds from the proceeds of arms, etc., sold to the War Department.

The Committee refer to their several reports made to the Common Council from time to time, printed copies of which have been addressed to the Adjutant-General's Office, and to the accompanying table [omitted here], which purports to give the entire list of regiments forming the quota of the State of New York, and indicates those with which the Committee have had transactions, embracing alike the largest and smallest in amount.

The citizens of New York can scarcely fail to feel grateful for the opportunity afforded them of aiding so effectually in the noble efforts made by the State for the support of the Constitution and laws of the country.

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,

PROSPER M. WETMORE,

Secretary Executive Committee.

(Approved) S. DRAPER,

Chairman Executive Committee.

Brigadier-General THOMAS HILLHOUSE,

Adjutant-General, Albany, N. Y.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 17, 1861.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. A. NICHOLS,

Mustering Officer,

79 White Street, New York.

COLONEL:

In reply to the letter of Colonel Sackett, addressed to this department, November 22d, relating to bills presented by the "Union Defence Committee," I am directed to say that no accounts of this kind can be paid from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers." Such accounts should be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for such action as may be determined on by him.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,

Asst. Adjutant-General.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *Dec.* 20, 1861.

Executive Committee.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. A.,
Mustering Officer, etc.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your note of the 19th inst., covering copy of an official communication from the Adjutant-General's Office, under date 17th inst., in reply to one from Colonel Sackett, the 22d of November, in which had been transmitted for the approval of the Adjutant-General, certain claims for advances made by this Committee in aid of the movements of the War Department "for expenses of collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers."

I am instructed to say that the Committee have noticed with no little surprise the expression of an opinion from the Adjutant-General's Department, in relation to bills presented by the Union Defence Committee, "*That no accounts of this kind can be paid from the appropriation for 'collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers.'*"

The Committee having, from necessity, become somewhat familiar with the course of business devolved by the Adjutant-General on the Mustering Officer at this post, are quite confident that the daily practice of the office is to pay accounts precisely "of this kind," and also, that the funds are provided for that purpose from the appropriation named.

With all respect for the better judgment of the Adjutant-General, the Committee are inclined to adopt his suggestion of a new tribunal for decision on this case.

All the transactions of the Committee have been had with the War Department; expenditures have been incurred within its knowledge, and payments for "collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers" have been made, under the express written sanction of the head of that department. It is not, therefore, deemed either advisable or proper at this time to look for reimbursement of moneys expended in good faith, and under such circumstances, in aid of the War Department, to any other branch of the Government.

I respectfully ask that this note, or a copy thereof, may be transmitted to the Adjutant-General's office.

I remain, your obedient servant,

P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary,
Ex. Com. Union Defence Committee.

WASHINGTON, *August* 22, 1861.

Telegram.

The Mustering Officer has full authority to draw for money to pay for expenses of collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers. Tell Col. Dunham.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK, *January* 25, 1862.

HON. P. A. PORTER,
House of Assembly, Albany.

SIR : The undersigned have great pleasure in furnishing the information desired by you as a member of the House of Assembly, in a personal interview with their Secretary on the 24th instant.

The Union Defence Committee was appointed at a mass meeting of the citizens of New York held on the 20th of April, 1861. The duties confided to the Committee, by resolution of the meeting, were declared to be "to represent the citizens in the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the Government as the public interest may require."

On the 25th of the same month the Common Council of the City of New York, with the approval of the Mayor, adopted an ordinance "making an appropriation in aid of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose. The appropriation was declared to be "for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments and outfits of the military force of the city of New York now engaged, or which may hereafter be engaged in the service of the State of New York, in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States, and to provide for the aid or support of the families of such of the officers and men so engaged as may require the same."

The Committee was organized, and the members entered upon their duties without delay. The names of the several officers and the arrangement of Select Committees for the efficient transaction of business will be found by reference to the printed reports transmitted herewith.

Acting in concert with the representatives of the Municipal authorities, and having the control of a fund created by them, the Committee considered it an incumbent duty to make reports to the Common Council, from time to time, of the progress of their labors. These reports, bearing date respectively the 20th of May, the 29th

of June, the 21st of August, and the 31st of August, have been printed by order of the Common Council, and a copy of the same accompanies this report.

By reference to the table contained in the report of the 21st of August [Doc. 18, pages 54, 56], it will appear that from the fund created by the ordinance, amounting to one million of dollars, there had been appropriated and paid the following sums, namely:

To the regiments of New York State Militia, the gross amount	$157,336 97
To twenty-five regiments of New York Volunteers	349,846 23
To fourteen regiments of Volunteers (incomplete)	24,947 77
Total am't expended on forty-nine organizations	$532,130 97
Amount expended for arms and munitions of war	226,589 27
Total military expenditures	$758,720 24
Amount appropriated to relief of families	230,000 00
Total expenditure from City Fund up to date of report	$988,720 24
Remaining unexpended on the 31st of August	11,279 76
	$1,000,000 00

Of the balance remaining as above, the items of expenditure to military organizations will appear in the final report of the Committee.

All appropriations for military purposes have been drawn from the city treasury upon warrants on the Comptroller, signed by three duly authorized officers of the Committee, countersigned by the Treasurer, and accompanied by vouchers which are retained in the Comptroller's office.

The amounts appropriated from time to time in aid of families were drawn upon warrants issued in favor of the Select Committee charged with that duty, which warrants are also lodged in the Comptroller's office. This branch of the duties confided to the Committee was completed on the 18th of July, and the final report on that subject, embracing all the details, is fully set forth by the Select Committee under date of 31st of August. It is proper to add, that a deputation from the Common Council, and also of citizens from the several wards, acted in concert with the Committee in the discharge of this duty of benevolence.

Before leaving this latter topic, it may be observed that the relief provided for the families of soldiers in the field was an act of

thoughtful charity and humane legislation, the beneficial effect of which can scarcely be estimated. Many thousands of women and children, without this resource, must have been left utterly destitute. The fund was administered with the considerate kindness due to its deserving recipients, and with the regularity and fidelity that belonged to its sacred character.

With the view to communicate information which is constantly applied for, on the subject of relief to families, it may be proper to state that the Union Defence Committee have had no connection whatever with that subject since July last. An appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars was made subsequently by the City Government, and disbursed under the authority and direction of the Comptroller, aided by the same faithful and intelligent agents who had previously discharged that duty. This appropriation was exhausted at the close of November. A further sum has since been appropriated by the municipal authorities, of which the entire charge has been placed in the hands of the Comptroller, and it is scarcely necessary to express the confident assurance that the zeal and fidelity of that officer will fully redeem the obligations of the trust confided to him.

Whether the authorities of the State of New York will recognize the claim of the city for reimbursement of the whole or any part of the sums appropriated in aid of the families of soldiers who have volunteered in the public defence, is a question resting between the municipal authorities and the Legislature.

The Union Defence Committee, however, have felt it to be a duty incumbent on them before finally closing their labors to submit to the Government of the United States claims for reimbursement of advances made to organized regiments under the several heads of outfit and equipment.

These claims are now in process of being stated for adjustment, and a portion are already before the different bureaus of the War Department. It can scarcely be a matter of doubt that the demands will be promptly responded to. The active agency of the City of New York in concert with the vigorous and efficient movements of the Executive of the State, was sensibly felt and warmly recognized by the officers of the National Government, when its immediate safety, if not its ultimate existence, was endangered.

The claims represented by the Committee on behalf of the City of New York against the United States cannot be accurately stated until each separate account, with its accompanying vouchers, is brought within the limits of expenditure controlled by the army

regulations. A general view, however, may be obtained from the following statement:

Gross expenditures for military purposes	$758,720 24
Since 31st of August	11,279 76
	$770,000 00
Less amount received from War Department for arms, etc., reimbursed to Comptroller, and applied to redemption of stock	67,000 00
	$703,000 00
Less, also, amount of bill for arms sold to Ordnance Department, and passed for payment to be applied as above	40,000 00
Approximate balance to debit of United States	$663 000 00

The duty of the Committee in preparing and urging these claims for adjustment and payment is pursued with all needful zeal and assiduity. No measures will be omitted to secure an early and favorable result.

In the hasty preparation of this response to your inquiries, the desire has been to make it as frank and full as the circumstances would admit. The books and accounts of the Committee are at all times accessible to the proper authority, and the Committee have great satisfaction in believing that their transactions, involving so large an expenditure of money, and affecting interests so vitally important to the country, have been conducted in a manner that will justify the public approbation.

With sentiments of high respect,

Your obedient servants,

A. A. Low, *Treasurer*,
S. Draper, *Chairman Ex. Com.*,
R. H. McCurdy,
M. H. Grinnell,
C. H. Marshall,
Isaac Bell,
Edwards Pierrepont,
R. M. Blatchford,
Prosper M. Wetmore, *Secretary Ex. Com.*

Celebration of Washington's Birthday

Invitation

Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York,
New York, *February* 18, 1862.

Sir: This Committee have invited a mass meeting of the citizens to assemble at two o'clock P.M., on Saturday, the 22d of February instant, to commemorate the Birth of Washington, and

in honor of the recent brilliant successes of the Union forces engaged in suppressing rebellion.

The undersigned have been instructed to request the honor of your presence on the occasion.

With sentiments of high respect,

Your obedient servants,

HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman.*
SIMEON DRAPER, *Vice-Chairman.*
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, *Secretary.*
P. M. WETMORE, *Sec. Com. of Arrangements.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, *Feb.* 21, 1862.

HON. HAMILTON FISH,
Chairman, etc.

SIR:

Deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion to which, by your partiality, I have been invited, and fully approving the objects for which the Union Defence Committee have requested a mass meeting of the citizens, at Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening, I should gladly have availed myself of your invitation, and have participated in the proposed festivities, were I not prevented by my public duties.

It is well to connect the anniversary of the birthday of Washington with the recent triumphs of the Federal forces witnessed in every encounter, and which have covered the "old flag" with imperishable glory.

You will not, I am sure, forget that the Ninth and Fifty-first New York Volunteers, the only regiments from this State in the late engagements, were foremost among the brave at Roanoke Island, and that to the Ninth it is the second time in the history of this short war that distinguished honors have been won by its intrepid gallantry and valor.

New York has upwards of a half dozen scores of regiments in the service ready for the contest, if contest it must be, that will do honor to themselves, their State, and their country, whenever it is "*proposed to move immediately upon your works.*" Many of these regiments have won laurels already, and are now impatient for another opportunity. New York honors every portion of the Grand Army without regard to State lines, but her greetings are specially due to her sons, for their valor is her pride, and their heroism lives in the hearts of her grateful people.

I thank the Committee for its invitation, and I feel especially

grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for a marked service you have recently rendered to the State and to humanity by your efficient services in obtaining the release from rebel prisons of so large a number of our suffering soldiers.

I am, with high regard,
Your obedient servant,
E. D. MORGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1862.

MESSRS. HAMILTON FISH and SIMEON DRAPER,
Chairman and Vice-Chairman, etc.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to receive the note in which you have invited me to attend a mass meeting of the citizens of New York on the 22d inst., in commemoration of the birth of Washington and in honor of the recent brilliant successes of the Union forces in suppressing rebellion.

It would be a source of great satisfaction to me to meet the people of New York on so interesting an occasion, but Congress has instituted similar ceremonies to be observed at this capital, and has made my attendance upon them an official duty. I need not say that in my very heart and mind and soul I approve these proposed observances. Disloyal citizens have seized upon that great anniversary to pervert it to a more complete organization of the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Union of which Washington was the founder, and for the betrayal of the people of the United States back again to the foreign yoke which the hand of Washington smote and broke. May we not hope that the mighty shade of the Father of his Country will be allowed to look down from its rest on that day devoted to his memory, and say which of the two are indeed dutiful children—those who are engaged in the destruction of that country so blessed of God above all other lands, or those who have committed themselves to its salvation.

I am, gentlemen, yours, very faithfully,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MASS MEETING OF LOYAL CITIZENS, UNION SQUARE, JULY 15, 1862

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, *July* 8, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed to acknowledge your communication of this day, inviting a deputation from this body to confer with a

Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the public affairs of the country.

This Committee will cheerfully unite with the Chamber in the furtherance of any measures calculated to promote the public welfare; and I am accordingly instructed to transmit to you the following names composing a Committee of Conference:

Messrs. Hamilton Fish,	A. C. Richards,
A. T. Stewart,	R. A. Witthaus,
R. M. Blatchford,	Samuel Sloan,

P. M. Wetmore.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Prosper M. Wetmore,
Secretary pro tem.

John Austin Stevens,
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Union Defence Committee, New York, *July* 12, 1862.

Sir:

In accordance with the expressed desire of the Convention of Committees appointed to call a public meeting of the citizens of New York, I am instructed to inform you that the action in question received the sanction of all the members of the Committee present at the meeting of the 8th instant, viz.:

Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,

Simeon Draper,	R. M. Blatchford,
Samuel Sloan,	M. H. Grinnell,
Wm. E. Dodge,	R. H. McCurdy,
Hon. George Opdyke,	R. A. Witthaus,
Robert T. Haws,	W. F. Havemeyer,
Isaac Bell,	A. C. Richards,

P. M. Wetmore.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Prosper M. Wetmore.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Esq.,
Secretary of Joint Convention.

Note.—The Joint Convention which, as is here seen, originated with the Chamber of Commerce, was composed of Committees delegated by the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Defence Committee, the Common Council of the City of New York, a Committee of the Citizens who met at the Mayor's Office, and a Committee of Citizens who met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

These Committees in Convention, on July 10, 1862, issued a call for a meeting of Loyal Citizens on Union Square, on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 15, 1862, at 4 o'clock, "to express without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources."

A report of the action on this occasion, entitled "Proceedings at the Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens on Union Square, 15th day of July, 1862.—Letters and Speeches published by order of the Committee of Arrangements under the supervision of John Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary,"—was issued under the imprint of George F. Nesbitt & Co., printers, 1862.

One of the resolutions adopted at this meeting recommended to the Common Council of the City of New York to offer a bounty of twenty-five dollars to any resident of the city who shall within thirty days enlist into any regiment now in the field.—EDITOR.

TELEGRAMS

TELEGRAMS

Telegrams—to the Committee

General Dispatches

Philadelphia, *April* 24, 1861.

C. J. & F. W. Coggill, 80 Broad St., N. Y.

The Massachusetts regiment and your Seventh, which left here Saturday, are at Annapolis, which place they hold; this may be relied on, it is from General Butler. H. Robinson & Co.

Philadelphia, *April* 24, 1861.

C. J. & F. W. Coggill, 80 Broad Street, N. Y.

I am now prepared to put troops through to Annapolis as fast as you can send them. Only give notice of their starting, and let them be well armed and provisioned.

For S. M. Felton, *Pres.*, H. Robinson & Co.

Office of Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, *April* 24, 1861.

Simeon Draper, 16 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

E. J. Dupont has just telegraphed.—We are entirely safe at present, have plenty of men. Alex. Henry.

Philadelphia, *April* 24, 1861.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Committee of Public Safety, N. Y.

Communications open. Government troops at Annapolis Junction to fortify and hold it. Three New York regiments, Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first, at Washington Navy Yard. The Government in possession of railroad from Washington to Relay House.

R. Patterson.

Hartford, *April* 26, 1861.

Simeon Draper, N. Y., Union Safety Committee.

The Adjutant-General of Connecticut, General J. D. Williams, informs me that there are at New Haven two regiments, armed,

equipped and well drilled, hungry to march; two others can be ready to-morrow, they are waiting for orders; telegraph General Williams at Hartford. *Colonel* EDWARD G. PARKER.

WASHINGTON, *April* 30, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

To-day the first time in ten days we have received New York papers. We begin to see what kind of news they have been giving to the people about matters here during that interval. The following is a specimen, the statement is totally untrue, from the *Times*. —We know that there was very strong opposition in the Cabinet to the recent garrisoning of Fort Monroe, on the ground that it would irritate Virginia; on the 24th, and probably up to the present moment, the instructions to the commanding officers at that fort were to act only on the defensive. F. W. SEWARD.

BOSTON, *April* 30, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

The *Minnesota* will leave here I expect on Saturday or Monday next, the other vessels at this station are fitting as rapidly as possible, men ship slowly; want of seamen will be the only thing to prevent their getting off when ready. By order of Commodore Stringham. A. LUDLOW VOSE.

WASHINGTON, *May* 1, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

There is not a word of truth in any of the newspaper reports of Armistices made or proposed; that sort of business ended on the 4th of March. F. W. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 2, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

The Seventy-first Regiment wants your Committee to send us on immediately eight hundred and fifty single mattresses; the General Government cannot supply us; my men are sleeping on boards. We guard the Navy Yard, and have much more severe duty to perform than any other regiment in Washington. The regiment will feel most grateful to you. Three hundred of my men on Potomac steamers keeping communication open with Fortress Monroe; duty hard. A. S. Vosburgh, *Col.*

This regiment is permanently quartered at the Navy Yard, and as they have no camp equipage, the mattresses are a necessity.

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER.

Blockading Squadron will be notified immediately. I will apply to the Minister about the other matter referred to in your dispatch.

W. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

E. G. Davies, said to be a native of North Carolina, asks for passport to be sent him at the Brevoort House. Are you aware of any reason for refusing the request? W. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

Your dispatch to War Department received. Is the cotton at Norfolk paid for? how does owner propose to bring it away, in a Southern vessel or to send a Northern one? is the vessel now at Norfolk? was it there when blockade was proclaimed? was the cotton on board the vessel then? A Northern vessel would be seized if sent there for it. State particulars. F. W. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

The Minister answers and shows the law for it that the Canadian Government has no arms which it can legally sell or lend.

W. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 4, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

Don't purchase mattresses, I have engaged sufficient straw beds; you must give us without fail flannel blouses and pantaloons; Haswell wrote about them; the uniform pants of my men are worn out; we want nine hundred. Brooks Bros. make them cheap.

A. S. VOSBURGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *May* 5, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

The ports of District of Columbia are not blockaded; let Wikoff's vessel clear for Georgetown; send me her name and character, and when due I will see she meets convoy at Hampton Roads.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *May* 6, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, 16 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Orders go to-day to send all the troops now at New York forward to Washington. WM. H. SEWARD.

ALBANY, *May* 6, 1861.

JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman.*

Commissary-General Welch has been directed to furnish the arms mentioned in your dispatch, also ammunition. Should be guarded to destination by Colonel Pratt's Regiment.

E. D. MORGAN.

Telegraphic Messages from Governors of States

HARRISBURG, *May* 2, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, *Chairman Union Defence Committee,*
16 Fifth Ave.

Twenty-five (25) regiments, all full and armed. Fifteen (15) uniformed. I have no doubt the Legislature will order fifteen regiments to be armed and equipped to-morrow or next day.

A. G. CURTIN [*Gov. of Penn.*]

TRENTON, *May* 2, 1861.

Our Governor directs me to say that four regiments start to-morrow well prepared, only we want additional ammunition to protect them to Washington. We have sent a messenger to General Wool ; aid us, and if General Wool cannot send us ammunition, telegraph the Governor immediately if your Committee can. Our troops go by propellers to Annapolis.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN [*Gov. of New Jersey*].

MADISON, *May* 2, 1861.

Only one regiment was called for from Wisconsin, a great shame. We have one ready and waiting orders, another now in camp, and will be uniformed in a week. Two more ready to come at a day's warning, but not equipped, and three more registered and anxious to be called for. We have very few arms fit for service, but three thousand muskets at Springfield are assigned to us without accoutrements. We want a thousand rifles for our men.

A. W. RANDALL [*Gov. of Wisconsin*].

ST. PAUL, *May* 2, 1861.

Have a regiment of one thousand men at Fort Snelling, mustered in organization, armed and reported ready for service, equal to two regiments from any other place; can have another in fourteen days if wanted. ALEX. RAMSEY [*Gov. of Minnesota*].

AUGUSTA, *May* 2, 1861.

One regiment at Portland ready, three more nearly; enough enlisted for ten; all will go fully equipped. I wish Department would order at least four to march within ten days; desire us to accept a regiment of lumbermen and river drivers, all six-footers and over.

J. WASHBURN, JR. [*Gov. of Maine*].

BOSTON, *May* 2, 1861.

About four thousand already in the field, as many more ready at brief notice; probably ten thousand drilling, hoping for opportunity; why don't the Government call faster; we sent a steamer with supplies to-day. JOHN A. ANDREW [*Gov. of Mass.*].

RUTLAND, *May* 2, 1861.

First Regiment waiting here for orders; my private secretary, Geo. A. Merrill, will reach Astor House to-night. Call on him for the information requested. E. FAIRBANKS [*Gov. of Vermont*].

HARTFORD, *May* 2, 1861.

One regiment has been mustered into the service of the United States. It will be equipped and ready to leave camp early next week. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM [*Gov. of Connecticut*].

DAVENPORT, *May* 2, 1861.

One regiment called for by the President; it has been on drill a week, is one thousand strong, nearly uniformed, tents and blankets ordered, but no arms to be had; send arms, for God's sake. Second regiment now full and drilling, and third ready, but no arms; can I buy arms, if so, where? Ten thousand men can be had if they can have arms. S. J. KIRKWOOD [*Gov. of Iowa*].

CONCORD, N. H., *May* 3, 1861.

Seven hundred and eighty troops, one regiment, have been ordered from this State, mustered, equipped, and armed thoroughly. Two other regiments, and perhaps four, to be tendered by the State. J. C. ABBOTT, *Adj't-Gen'r'l* [*of New Hampshire*].

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *May* 3, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

Six full regiments have been organized and mustered into the service of the United States, now here equipped with guns, but no accoutrements, camp equipage or cannon, have been furnished, and

fear that Government will not furnish us cannon; have some powder, no percussion caps; we want for muskets and rifles. Thousands are offering services but without equipage; we are in the immediate want of first-class equipage for one thousand cavalry, to defend our southern border; burning and robbery have already commenced there; we want revolvers for cavalry. Can you help us?

O. P. Morton [*Gov. of Indiana*].

Detroit, *May* 3, 1861.

Requisition for one regiment now armed and equipped ready. One field battery, four guns, accepted and ready in four days; two other regiments armed and nearly equipped; called into service of State and rendezvoused. Three other regiments enrolled and ready to be called into service of State, not equipped, are armed, waiting arms, equipment, and clothing.

Jno. Robertson,
Adj't-Gen. [*of Michigan*].

Providence, *May* 3, 1861.

We have sent one regiment of ten hundred and fifty (1050) men, and a full battery of light artillery of one hundred and fifty (150) men more. They are all in Washington, fully equipped.

Edwd. C. Mauran, *Adj't-Gen.* [*of Rhode Island*].

Columbus, *May* 3, 1861.

Twenty-two regiments are in camp under drill: thirteen under President's requisition, etc.: nine are State troops. Ohio will furnish any quota the Government may ask; she has appropriated three millions of dollars.

W. Dennison [*Gov. of Ohio*].

General Dispatches Resumed

Boston, *May* 4, 1861.

Simeon Draper, *Chairman, N. Y.*

The *Peerless* is fitting hastily for Quebec, probably leaves Hamilton soon; my agent thinks she is sold. Have no evidence against her, but movements seem suspicious. I think Canadian Government will embarrass her at Quebec, where she has to clear.

J. M. Forbes.

U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, *May* 4, 1861.

S. Draper, *Chairman, N. Y.*

Your dispatch as to *Peerless* is received, and will meet with attention.

Wm. L. Hudson.

ALBANY, *May* 6, 1861.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

What officers of the General Government made the requisition for the four thousand stand of arms? It is a risk for the State to part with them, as we may not get others from Springfield for our new regiments. Please answer. E. D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, *May* 6, 1861.

Is the information upon which you found your application for five thousand stand of arms from Mr. Baldwin, of Syracuse?

E. D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, *May* 6, 1861.

The Commissary-General has orders to furnish the arms the Government asks for on your requisition for them.

J. MEREDITH READ, JR., *Adj't-Gen'l.*

ALBANY, *May* 6, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

Requisitions made by General Government have been responded to promptly on the part of the State, and they will continue to be. I have no information of the kind mentioned.

E. D. MORGAN.

NEW HAVEN, *May* 7, 1861.

JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman.*

Governor Buckingham at Washington. We have one regiment ready, another will be ready Thursday, and a third in a few days.

HENRY W. BIRGE, *Com. Gen'l.*

ALBANY, *May* 10, 1861.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, N. Y.

Every effort is being made to effect regimental organizations, arm, equip, and uniform the thirty-eight regiments under two years' law, the men to compose which have now been enrolled. Those regiments, and those only, will be sent forward. I have no orders except as above. Ships should not be chartered to convey troops to Washington from this State without orders from me.

E. D. MORGAN.

PHILA., *May* 13, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

The route I telegraphed you about on Saturday as ready was the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and not the Northern Central Railroad, as stated in the *Herald* of to-day. Please correct. S. M. FELTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, WASHINGTON, *May* 17, 1861, 4.15 P.M.

SIMEON DRAPER.

Your telegram just received at half-past ten this morning. The following was sent to Colonel Tompkins, Quartermaster, No. 6 State St., N. Y. The Second Maine Regiment, on board the *Coatzacoalcos*, in New York, has several cases of measles. General Scott says make, without delay, the best arrangements possible for putting them in camp until danger of infection is passed. Dispose as well as you can of the steamer. WINFIELD SCOTT.

May 18, 1861.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman U. D. Com., N. Y.*

The President has instructed me to say that the order for the fourteen regiments from the State of New York, made the 15th of May, 1861, included the brigade of five regiments, commanded by General D. E. Sickles. Yours, truly, SIMON CAMERON, *Sec'y War.*

WASHINGTON, *May* 18, 1861.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman U.D.C.*

Fifth Ave. Hotel, N. Y.

My brigade will be encamped on Staten Island until further orders. It will not go to Washington or to Fortress Monroe for the present. I shall be in New York on Monday morning, when I will bring dispatches to you. My brigade, five regiments, is included in the fourteen taken from New York. This is by direction of the President. D. E. SICKLES, *Brig.-Gen'l Commanding.*

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, *May* 19, 1861.

P. M. WETMORE, *U. Def. Com., N. Y.*

The Quartermaster wants to know the price of your army wagons. Answer at Willard's. JOHN TUCKER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *May* 20, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

The concluding words of my order to your Committee were not intended to confer authority to send on troops independent of Governor Morgan, but were meant to give such authority only in case of Governor Morgan's refusal to comply with the order. John Tucker is the only duly authorized transportation agent of this department, and no obligations contracted for that purpose can be recognized or acknowledged if made by any one else.

SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

PHILA., *May* 20, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER,

I cannot take the responsibility of sending Major Bagley's unequipped troops forward. If General Sandford orders them to go, send them. I have telegraphed to Mr. Cameron for instructions.

JOHN TUCKER.

PHILA., *May* 21, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, N. Y.

The four hundred troops for the Sixty-ninth Regiment may be sent to Washington. JOHN TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 25, 1861.

S. DRAPER, *Chairman U. D. Com., N. Y.*

General Sandford has been appointed to command the new Military District of Fairfax, embracing the whole of Virginia, from the Potomac to James River, and from the Alleghanies to the Chesapeake, except Fortress Monroe, and forty miles around it, with all the U. S. forces now engaged in the expedition in that State. His quarters for the present are at Arlington House.

ROBT. H. PRUYN.

ALBANY, *May* 28, 1861.

THE CHAIRMAN, *Union Defence Committee, N. Y.*

Was the Second Regiment mustered into the service by a United States officer before their departure ? If so, for how long a period and by what officer ? I now learn that they wish to serve for three months only. Please answer without delay. E. D. MORGAN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 22, 1861.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, S. DRAPER AND ALEX. HAMILTON.

GENT: In reply to telegram will say, "Cheer our friends to active exertions in order that we may speedily retrieve our fortune of yesterday." We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving and many have left for the Capital, and our works on south bank of Potomac are impregnable, being well manned with reinforcements. The Capital is safe. SIMON CAMERON, *Sec'y of War.*

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, *Aug.* 20, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, *Chairman Union Defence Com.*

N. Y. Fire Zouaves left here without authority of this department. Humanity requires that they should be fed and cared for,

and orders will be given to the Commissary and Quartermaster at New York to make provision for their wants. They are needed here, and if their ranks are not filled this week, they will be ordered to return to this city. SIMON CAMERON, *Sec'y of War.*

Telegrams to and from Special Agents, etc.

PHILA., *April* 24, 1861.

THEO. DEHON, 214 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Leave in six o'clock train for your house. GEO. T. M. DAVIS.

PHILA., *April* 24, 1861.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, 28 West 20th St., N. Y.

Empire City and *Coatzacoalcos* are expected daily. When they arrive will see you. Shall be through here Friday.

M. O. ROBERTS.

PHILA., *April* 24, 1861.

THEO. DEHON, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

General Patterson just heard by courier from Scott; Washington seriously threatened. Rush forward, by rail and by sea, without an hour's delay, all troops possible, sending no regiments unless thoroughly armed and well provisioned. No time to lose. Seventh Regiment and Massachusetts through. GEO. T. M. DAVIS.

PHILA., *April* 26, 1861.

GEN. PROSPER M. WETMORE, 28 West 20th St., N. Y.

No necessity to send from New York. The place is occupied sufficiently. J. C. HASWELL.

PHILA., *April* 26, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, Union Club, 21st St. and Fifth Av., N. Y.

The Annapolis road is open, and in the hands of the Government. It is not known here whether the Seventh has gone to Washington or is holding Annapolis. The troops that left New York by sea Sunday night have arrived in Washington. No want of transports here, but they are short of arms. If a messenger, momentarily expected from Gen. Scott, arrives in time, I shall leave at six o'clock and come directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SUMTER.

PERRYVILLE, *April* 28, 1861.

PICKERING CLARK, 10 Wall St., or JOHN A. DIX, 3 W. 21st St., N. Y.

Number 8. WASHINGTON, Saturday, 4 P.M.—Have made the necessary arrangements whereby my messages to you will be telegraphed from Perryville, and yours to me, care of the commanding officer there, will be forwarded here. Fifty cords oak wood are wanted at Fort Monroe in addition to fifty ordered to-day of Quartermaster at New York. Communicate with him. No more troops to be forwarded without they are provided with tents and camp equipage. Quartermaster will advise as to details of articles, etc. Major Thornton, at Governor's Island, will advise as to ordnance. See pages 133, 206 and 240 of Army Regulations, to be had at 6 State Street, for details of camp and garrison equipments. No 7 forwarded by Col. Hamilton this day. The troops here and at Annapolis are suffering for want of camp equipage.

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

WASHINGTON, *April* 30, 1861.

No more troops are wanted here. The Potomac is open at this time; have furnished Messrs. Evarts, Pierrepont, etc., with explicit replies to the nine queries you submitted to them.

C. H. HASWELL, *Willard's.*

WASHINGTON, *May* 1, 1861.

PICKERING CLARK, 10 Wall St.

Pack up No. 6, so that they can withstand exposure out of doors.

WASHINGTON, *May* 1, 1861.

Let No. 6 be driven on previous directions, not to be followed on this point. C. H. HASWELL.

WASHINGTON, *May* 2, 1861.

Telegram of yesterday received and obeyed. Coles leaves here at 3 P.M. Potomac yet open, and arrangements such as to render it for the present a practical route; but its navigation is impaired by removal of buoys. C. H. HASWELL.

PERRYVILLE, *May* 2, 1861.

PICKERING CLARK, 10 Wall St., or 214 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

My telegram of yesterday regarding troops is countermanded. None are to be sent, however, unless fully provided with camp equipage. Have received your letter, and with this message I close. CHAS. H. HASWELL.

NEW ALBANY, *May* 3, 1861.

To JOHN A. DIX, 30 Pine.

Recall cases shipped; telegraph me Burnet House, Cincinnati. I write. JOHN [W. DIX].

NEW ALBANY, Ind., *May* 3, 1861.

To JOHN A. DIX, 30 Pine.

Ship no more. JOHN [W. DIX].

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

PICKERING CLARK, 10 Wall Street, N. Y.

Route to Philadelphia *via* Annapolis is this day complete in its means of transport of mail, etc., etc.; one passenger and the military train per day hence to Annapolis. Ellsworth's Regiment is here; Seventh Regiment in camp. Dispatch of to-day sent per mail. Merritt is here and delivered dispatch. C. H. HASWELL.

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

Reconstruction of telegram of May 1st. You are urged by General Scott to advise with the officers in State Street as to the requirements of troops to arrive, duplication of some articles and deficiencies of others.

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1861.

The reply to query No. 1 in letter borne by Messrs. E. P. and W. was answered by the Secretary of War, but Gen. Scott ordered otherwise, hence my telegram to drive on. C. H. HASWELL.

WASHINGTON, *May* 6, 1861.

PICKERING CLARK, 10 Wall Street, or 214 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Please drive on with No. 6. CHAS. H. HASWELL.

NEW YORK, *May* 6, 1861.

Colonel Pratt declines to ask his men to enlist for two years. The Second Regiment will enlist for two years. New York individual opinion is against sending any more three months' men.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7, 1861.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, 30 Pine Street.

We have intercepted our dispatch of yesterday from Washington, dated yesterday. In our dispatch last evening we were right; our General at Washington seems to feel secure; our friend does not feel so. We will watch each station, and give you the facts as they appear to us. We would advise no relaxation in forwarding troops

S. DRAPER and MARSHALL.

WASHINGTON, *May* 8, 1861.

UNION DEFENCE COMM., Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

Our visits here confirmed the Philadelphia requisition. There is no difference between the views of our Committee and those of the Government, no time fixed for engaging in conflict, nor is the place fixed upon. The rebel force is pretty well known. We advise a continuance of the policy of the Committee.

FRANKLIN.

WASHINGTON, *May* 9, 1861.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

Sandford has orders to keep nothing back. We have authority from Secretary and General to push forward the music. General Dix will know what is expected. FRANKLIN.

WASHINGTON, *May* 10, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, 16 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Your dispatches received this evening. No answer about the five regiments can be sent until Secretary of War is seen ; will telegraph and write to-morrow. G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 13, 1861.

S. DRAPER, Union Defence Committee, 30 Pine Street, N. Y.

I have just had an interview with the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War, at the President's house. Secretary of War says—I have given orders for all troops enlisted for the war to be forwarded from New York immediately. No more three months' men are wanted here. In answer to my inquiry as to where the order had been sent, I could get no further information. Governor Seward says to you, send all that are ready who enlist for the war and telegraph Gov. Morgan. I write by mail.

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

PHILADELPHIA, 13, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, New York.

Bridges ready. We run express train at 11.35 A.M. to-day to Baltimore, and evening train up from Baltimore. To-morrow all trains to and from Baltimore. S. M. FELTON.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 14, 1861.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

A delightful trip; will leave this 7.30 P.M. for Washington ; fifteen hundred troops here. SAM'L SLOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 14, 1861.

P. M. WETMORE, Union Defence Committee, 30 Pine St., N. Y.

We go *via* Annapolis, but troops are going direct to Baltimore.

SAM. SLOAN.

WASHINGTON, *May* 21, 1861.

HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman Union Defence Committee*, 30 Pine Street, N. Y.

The head of everything says, his intentions shall be carried out, and not be interfered with; more orders only add to the confusion, therefore he telegraphs to the Chief,—'*opposed to your action; come here immediately,*'—and permits me to telegraph for strong delegation to meet him if he obeys the order, and if he does not come, the Chief will make all straight anyhow. Start a strong delegation with or ahead of your opponent. Do not write or communicate with the second in office here. I have succeeded with difficulty in finding Sloan's papers; the missing paper not among them. I write by mail; acknowledge this. G. L. S.

WASHINGTON, 22 *May*, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER, *U. Def. Committee, N. Y.*

I did write by mail yesterday. I send a message by Wadsworth, and will write again to-night. The President and Secretary of State expect a delegation of the Committee. I think it better to come, unless you have arranged matters satisfactorily to yourselves.

G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 22, 1861.

S. DRAPER, *Chr. Union Defence Comm.*, 30 Pine Street, N. Y.

In the present complication of matters between yourself and the Governor, General Scott earnestly desires that under no circumstances more than nine regiments in the whole be sent to Fort Monroe, no matter by whom they are forwarded.

G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 22, 1861.

Rifled cannon which throw not less than twenty-pound shot, with ammunition, shells, etc., would be very serviceable at Fort Pickens; so say all the engineers here when consulted by General Scott. I cannot see the Secretary of War to-day. I am informed that the Governor, in reply to the President, declines coming here. There is much trouble about the fourteen regiments. Have the

Committee started? Is Bartlett's Naval Brigade one of your fourteen? G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 23, 1861.

S. DRAPER, *Union Defence Committee*, 30 Pine Street, N. Y.

I have no letters or telegrams from you to-day, 2 o'clock. Your letter of Tuesday only delivered at ten this morning. I wrote by mail Tuesday and sent by special messengers last night. I sent four telegrams to you yesterday. I repeat, if you are troubled about the fourteen regiments, a delegation had better come on. The Fourteenth, although without orders, except from the Committee, is well received, draws rations and is mustered in to-day. Secretary of War sent Col. Franklin last night to New York. Will do nothing about an order for rifled cannon to Fort Pickens. Answer.

G. L. SCHUYLER.

May 24, 1861.

COL. G. L. SCHUYLER.

Will Gen. Scott authorize Col. Keyes or any army officer to hold elections in the regiments selected for service by this Committee under the authority of the President?

This will enable us to send forward troops at once.

S. DRAPER, *Chairman.*

WASHINGTON, *May* 24, 1861.

S. DRAPER, U. D. Comm., 30 Pine Street, N. Y.

Letters of yesterday received. Arms for regiments not provided now being discussed by Secretary of War and General Scott; will telegraph result; have seen Secretary of War and Navy about convoy for ship; will write by Capt. Degroot to-day. The order and punctuality of the soldiers in last night's movement were admirable—everything done exactly as ordered, and to the minute. I saw your son at the bridge. Michigan regiment captured thirty-five cavalry. Garrison at Alexandria ran away, burning the bridges as they went; no signs of an enemy at 2 o'clock. Intrenchments progressing rapidly. The moderation of Zouaves after the murder of Ellsworth much praised. G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 25, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER AND OTHERS.

Will the Union Defence Committee meet the Secretary of War to-morrow morning at the Fifth Ave. Hotel? THURLOW WEED.

NEW YORK, *May* 25, 1861

THURLOW WEED.

Yes ; any hour he names. S. DRAPER AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, *May* 25, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER AND OTHERS.

At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. THURLOW WEED.

NEW YORK, *May* 25, 1861.

THURLOW WEED.

All right. Is there anything else you have to say ?

S. DRAPER AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, *May* 25, 1861.

SIMEON DRAPER AND OTHERS.

Remains of Col. Ellsworth leave here in a special train at 5.40.

THURLOW WEED.

WASHINGTON, *May* 26, 1861.

P. M. WETMORE, Union Defence Committee, 30 Pine Street.

Arrived at six, all right and safe ; some anxiety here, but no alarm. Breakfasted with Gov. Seward ; he says more troops are wanted without delay. Send this to my house. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 29, 1861.

J. J. ASTOR, Union Defence Committee, 30 Pine St., N. Y.

We deem it absolutely necessary that the same Committee that obtained the order for the fourteen regiments should come here immediately ; bring certified copy of the minutes in regard to everything connected with the fourteen regiments. Dispatch of to-day received ; letter to President not been delivered. Obtain if possible the precise date of enrolment by Governor of Volunteer regiments formed in New York City and Brooklyn ; be prepared to report precisely condition of regiments now forming under auspices of Defence Committee, when each may be deemed ready to start ; make no further appropriations until we meet. Answer. Half-past twelve.

S. DRAPER, R. M. BLATCHFORD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 30, 1861.

J. J. ASTOR, U. D. Com., N. Y.

Telegrams received all right ; we leave for home to-morrow. President reviews to-day at three Fourteenth, Ninth, Garibaldies ; two last will be mustered in without delay. Garibaldi arrived at two this morning in fine spirits. Sandford facilitates everything.

S. DRAPER, R. M. BLATCHFORD.

WASHINGTON, *May* 31, 1861.

J. J. ASTOR, Union Defence Committee, 30 Pine Street, N. Y.

Letter by mail; about five thousand arms received to-day; order for them has this day been issued. Blatchford returns to-day. I shall now resume my correspondence. G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 3, 1861.

S. DRAPER, *Chairman U. D. Com., New York.*

General Scott recommended Committee to appropriate half a million of their fund to purchase batteries—field of six guns each, Armstrong guns, forty-eight guns in all, and fifty thousand Enfield rifles; wants to know exactly where the matter stands; if any have arrived, answer. No movement of any kind by either party last night. I think enemy contemplates an advance movement.

G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 15, 1861.

P. M. WETMORE, 30 Front St., N. Y.

I have given an order on Mr. Astor and Mr. Blunt for the Kemble cannon. They are needed at the seat of war.

S. DRAPER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 16, 1861.

P. M. WETMORE, Secretary Union Defence Committee, 30 Pine Street, N. Y.

Your dispatch about Whitworth guns received yesterday at one; application made to Secretary of War to request Treasury to remit duties and Quartermaster to pay Spaulding's charges, accepted by Treasury, returned by me to Assistant-Secretary of War for order on Quartermaster, this morning, paper cannot be found, must do it all over again. It is supposed enemy has retreated to Manassas, no positive information here. G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 17, 1861.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, 30 Pine St., N. Y.

Orders go by mail to-night; Collector to remit duties; Quartermaster to pay Spaulding's charges. Governor's Island Commanders to receive Whitworth Battery. No army news yesterday or to-day of interest. G. L. SCHUYLER

WASHINGTON, *June* 19, 1861.

A. C. RICHARDS, U. Def. Com., 30 Pine St., N. Y.

Arrangements for Whitworth guns being completed; shall I return papers received from you by mail this morning? No army news since my telegraph to Draper yesterday. G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 29, 1861.

P. M. WETMORE, 30 Pine St., N. Y.

Buy some tin cups, knives and forks, and camp plates, with cooking stoves for Kerrigan's regiment, and send them on immediately; if the Committee consent, also one ambulance for same.

S. DRAPER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 29, 1861.

Eagan is not here yet. Ask Committee to let me give two hundred and fifty dollars in their behalf to three hospitals, to be used by the Sanitary Committee on account of U. D. Committee. The Committee is represented here by Drs. Van Buren and Agnew. I was at the hospitals yesterday and found the wounded doing well; answer.

S. DRAPER.

WASHINGTON, *July* 2, 1861.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, 30 Pine St., N. Y.

Mr. Cameron says he has got from U. D. C. all regiments agreed upon; won't take more; send Schuyler.

R. H. MCCURDY.

WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1861.

S. DRAPER, *Chairman Ex. Com. Union Defence Comm.*, 30 Pine St.

McCurdy has agreed to suspend negotiations with Cameron; I advise to send regiments under original orders as soon as possible, and if objections are made after arrived, can be discussed with advantage on our side; McCurdy's application being called a mistake, I write by mail, and shall not see Cameron unless instructed by you differently to-morrow; no war news of interest.

G. L. SCHUYLER.

DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS

THE Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen met on the evening of Monday, April the twenty-second, 1861.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Message from the Honorable the Mayor

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, *April* 22, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL :

Events of a most extraordinary character have been precipitated upon the country. Military aggressions have been commenced against the Federal authorities within the borders of the American Union which threaten in their extent and character to subvert our institutions, destroy our commerce, and lay waste our homes and firesides. It is a war apparently not of self-protection upon the side of the belligerents, but of active hostilities against the property, the honor, and the continuance of the Government under which we live. This city is the metropolis of the American Union. It is the great center of all that constitutes the might and power and strength of the nation.

It is distinguished not only for the supremacy of numbers, but for wealth, intelligence and patriotism, and liberality; and it has been peculiarly distinguished for its unfaltering adherence to the local institutions and constitutional rights of our brethren of the South.

It is our interest therefore, as it is our duty and our right, to speak out boldly and to act promptly at this critical emergency in the affairs of our country.

Representing the Corporation of the City, it devolves upon us to make proper provision for the public exigencies, so far as New York is concerned. Funds are required to equip and support the tens of thousands of our noble citizens now enlisting and volunteering for the war.

It is true our opulent classes are coming forward with character-

istic liberality, but no one class should bear this burden. Every man among us is willing to participate, not only in the fighting, but in the expenses. To make it equal, therefore, that all may share in the honor of the conflict, the corporation should raise by tax a sum sufficient to cover the whole expenditure. The extent of this sum of course cannot now be ascertained, but that sufficient means may be provided at once, I recommend the immediate appropriation of one million dollars. I am aware that the tax levy, as adopted by the Legislature, contemplates no expenditure on this account; but what of that! A noble people, who are willing to give up their blood for such a cause, should be allowed to tax themselves without permission, and I have no fear that a responsibility now assumed for such an object will not meet with the hearty approval of the next Legislature. At any rate, this is not a time to give heed to technical difficulties. Let us raise the required funds, and trust to the patriotism of the people to sustain us. If the sum is not now in the treasury, the banks will doubtless proffer the amount upon the credit of the city. These institutions are in the hands of patriotic men, who will be ready to make common cause with the people in a cause so dear to us all.

FERNANDO WOOD, *Mayor*.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

President, Mr. Genet, in the chair.

Mr. Boole presented a preamble and resolution, tendering the support of this city to the Government to equip troops and tender money when necessary.

Whereas, Seven of the States composing the American Union have renounced the Constitution and Government of the United States, which were established with their consent, and have confederated together for the purpose of organizing a Government of their own; and

Whereas, In the prosecution of this design they have chosen certain civil officers, and have raised and equipped armies, and are now engaged in open war against the authority and possession of the United States; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the Laws, and in the fulfillment of his duty to defend, protect, and preserve the Union, has issued his Proclamation, calling upon the State of New York, among others, for means to repel aggression, to resist invasion, and

to restore the authority of the Government over the places within its rightful and exclusive jurisdiction ; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, that we tender to the President of the United States the assurance of the unqualified support of the people of this city in all needful measures, which have for their object the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, the enforcement of the Laws, and the vindication of the just authority of the Government; and be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all our fellow-citizens to unite in the most cordial and effective manner to promote the organization and equipment of the troops to be raised in obedience to the requisition made by the President, that the money, credit, and resources of this municipality will at all times be forthcoming whenever the same may be necessary in aid of the Government, and that the sum of dollars be appropriated for the purpose of furnishing to each regiment mustered into the service from this city a stand of colors and suitable outfit for active service, the same to be expended by and under the direction of a Board, to be composed of the Mayor and the heads of the several Departments of Finance, Streets, City Inspector; and be it further

Resolved, That we invoke in this crisis the unselfish patriotism and the unfaltering loyalty which have been uniformly manifested in all periods of national peril by the population of the city of New York; and while we reiterate our undiminished affection for the friends of the Union who have gallantly and faithfully labored in the Southern States for the preservation of peace and the restoration of fraternal relations among the people, and readiness to co-operate with them in all honorable measures of reconciliation, yet we only give expression to the convictions of our constituents when we declare it to be their unalterable purpose, as it is their solemn duty, to do all in their power to uphold and defend the integrity of the Union, to vindicate the honor of our flag, and to crush the power of those who are enemies in war, as in peace they were friends.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of New York.

Adopted.

Mr. Boole also offered a resolution that a Select Committee of Five be appointed to ascertain and report to the Board at its next

meeting the cost of equipping each regiment of volunteers mustered into service in the city.

Adopted, and Messrs. Boole, Froment, Chipp, Farley and Smith were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A due regard to the welfare and comfort of the families of many of the valiant sons of the Empire City who have volunteered or may hereafter volunteer in the service of the General Government in its determination to crush rebellion and sedition in the seceded States of the Union, imperatively demands that the city authorities should make ample provision for the maintenance of the above-mentioned class of our people, thereby giving the assurance to our volunteers that in their absence in defence of the flag of the nation, those in measure depending upon them for support will receive, as they deserve, the fostering care of our municipal authorities; be it therefore

Resolved, That the sum of $500,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose indicated in the foregoing preamble, that the Committee appointed by the meeting at Union Square on Saturday, of which the Hon. John A. Dix is Chairman, be requested to act as the almoners in dispensing the necessary assistance to those requiring it, and they are hereby requested to draw upon the Comptroller of this city, from time to time, for such amounts as may be necessary for the purposes and in furtherance of the objects of the above preamble.

Laid over under the Rules.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Chipp offered a resolution that the State authorities be authorized to erect barracks in the park, which was carried.

A resolution was received from the Board of Councilmen appropriating $500 for a stand of colors to be presented to Colonel E. E. Ellsworth.

Laid over under the Rules.

An ordinance passed by the Councilmen making an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the equipment and outfit of regiments, to be expended under supervision of the Committee of Twenty-five, was unanimously concurred in. The Comptroller is authorized to borrow the money on a stock to be called the "Union Defence Bonds."

* * * * * * * *

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen was amended so as

to read, "That the several heads of Departments and Bureaus connected with the City Government be, and they are, authorized and directed to continue upon their pay rolls every person, who has been permanently on the pay-rolls for the past month, belonging to any organized militia company, or who may enlist for the protection of the Constitution and the upholding of the honor of his country."

Adopted.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

President, Mr. Jones, in the chair.

Mr. Stevenson announced officially that Councilman Ottiwell had departed on Sunday with his regiment for Washington.

The President submitted an ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose. The ordinance appropriated $1,000,000 for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments and outfits of the military force of the City of New York now engaged and to be engaged. The money so appropriated to be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers to be approved by a Committee to be known as the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New York," consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, Presidents of the Boards of the Common Council, and the gentlemen appointed at the Great Union Meeting last Saturday at Union Square. The Comptroller is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sums as may be required to meet the payments and to issue bonds, to be designated "Union Defence Fund Bonds of the City of New York," and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent.

The ordinance was unanimously adopted.

CIRCULARS OF THE COMMITTEE

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 PINE STREET, *April* 24, 1861.

SIR: At a meeting of the citizens of New York, held on Saturday, the twentieth inst., a Committee was appointed to represent the citizens in the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the Government as the public interests might require.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee of Correspondence in behalf of the General Committee constituted at the public meeting, and take leave respectfully to say that they will be happy to receive any communication of information, advice or suggestion, on the subject of the present state of public affairs, and to convey any information which they possess or may receive that will advance the public interests. With this view, they subjoin a copy of the organization of the UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, and the address of each member of the Committee of Correspondence, and beg that any subject of interest may be communicated, either by mail or by telegraph, to any member of the General Committee, and they promise immediate attention thereto.

They beg to be advised of the organization of any similar committees of citizens with which they may put themselves in communication.

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

HAMILTON FISH,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JAMES T. BRADY,
JOHN J. CISCO,

Committee of Correspondence.

N. B.—The Committee has rooms at No. 30 Pine Street, open all day, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, open in the evening.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND OF ITS CITIZENS.

OFFICE No. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *April* 25, 1861.

The permanent offices of this Committee are now established in this building, where, from and after this date, all communications must be addressed.

The Committee will meet daily at 12 M. Office hours are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Executive Committee will meet daily in addition to the above, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8 P.M.

The United States Government, the State Government, the Municipal Authorities and Citizens of New York, are in cordial and active co-operation with this Committee.

The Committee is organized as follows :

JOHN A. DIX, *Chairman*,
SIMEON DRAPER, *Vice-Chairman*,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, *Secretary*,
THEODORE DEHON, *Treasurer*,
Moses Taylor,
Richard M. Blatchford,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Alex. T. Stewart,
Samuel Sloan,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,
James S. Wadsworth,
Isaac Bell,
James Boorman,
Charles H. Marshall,
Robert H. McCurdy,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Royal Phelps,
William E. Dodge,
Greene C. Bronson,
Hamilton Fish,
William F. Havemeyer,
Charles H. Russell,
James T. Brady,
Rudolph A. Witthaus,
Abiel A. Low,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
A. C. Richards,
The Mayor of the City of New York,
The Comptroller of the City of New York,
The President of the Board of Aldermen,
The President of the Board of Councilmen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

SIMEON DRAPER, *Chairman*,
THEODORE DEHON, *Treas. ex-officio*,
Moses H. Grinnell,
A. C. Richards,
Richard M. Blatchford,
Samuel Sloan,
JOHN A. DIX, *ex-officio*,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, *ex-officio*,
James S. Wadsworth,
Isaac Bell,
Charles H. Marshall,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.
Prosper M. Wetmore, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, *Chairman*,
James Boorman,
A. A. Low,
Theodore Dehon,
Moses Taylor.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

HAMILTON FISH, *Chairman*, Edwards Pierrepont,
William M. Evarts, James T. Brady,
John J. Cisco.

COMMITTEE ON SUBSCRIPTIONS AND COLLECTIONS.

ALEX. T. STEWART, *Chairman*, William F. Havemeyer,
William E. Dodge, Rudolph A. Witthaus,
Robert H. McCurdy, Royal Phelps.

All appropriations will be made on written application at the office of the Committee, Room 14, No. 30 Pine Street.

Receipts and disbursements at the office of the Treasurer, Room No. 8.

Published by order of the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARRANGEMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES

On Purchase of Arms and Ammunition.—MR. ASTOR, MR. SLOAN, MR. RICHARDS.

On Applications for Provisions and Supplies—MR. GRINNELL, MR. MARSHALL, MR. SLOAN.

On Aid to Regiments.—MR. RICHARDS, MR. WETMORE, MR. SLOAN, HON. FERNANDO WOOD, *Mayor*, HON. HENRY W. GENET, *President Board of Aldermen.*

On Applications for Relief to Families of Soldiers.—MR. BELL, MR. MARSHALL, MR. GRINNELL, HON. MORGAN JONES, *President Board of Councilmen*, in connection with committees composed of the Aldermen and two citizens in each ward.

On Application for Transport of Troops and Provisions.—MR. MARSHALL, MR. WADSWORTH, MR. GRINNELL.

On Funds.—MR. BLATCHFORD, MR. ASTOR, MR. BELL, HON. ROBERT T. HAWS, *Comptroller.*

On Naval Affairs.—MR. MARSHALL, MR. GRINNELL, MR. WADSWORTH.

MR. DRAPER, *Chairman* and MR. DEHON, *Treasurer*, members *ex-officio* of each Standing Committee.

By order of Executive Committee,

S. DRAPER, *Chairman.*

P. M. WETMORE, *Secretary.*

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

SATURDAY, *May* 4, 1861.

Those of our patriotic fellow-citizens, who are able, and who have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave volunteers who enlist in support of our country's flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions immediately to either member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, viz. :

ALEX. T. STEWART,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
R. H. MCCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS,

Or to THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine Street.

By order of the Committee,

ALEX. T. STEWART, *Chairman.*

R. H. MCCURDY, *Secretary.*

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 PINE STREET, *May* 18, 1861.

CONDITIONS on which regiments will be accepted for immediate service, under the authority granted to this Committee, by the President of the United States :

I. Regiments designated to be inspected on the same day, and, as nearly as practicable, at the same hour.

II. Commissioned officers of all such regiments must signify their assent to these conditions by affixing their names to the printed regulations which accompany this notice ; and also by strict compliance with the following :

1. The service to be for three years, or for the war, at the option of the President.
2. The Roll of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers to be delivered to the Inspector at this office before the hours named for inspection.
3. Company Rolls, properly authenticated, to be exhibited to the Inspector.
4. Requisitions for clothing and equipments to be submitted in detail to the Committee for their consideration.

5. A statement of camp equipage, required in conformity with Army Regulations, to be furnished to the Committee as early as practicable.

6. Return of arms in possession of the regiment, and an accurate statement of the number and description required to complete the armament, to be furnished the Inspector.

7. Estimate of the total amount of money required to place the regiment in condition for immediate service, regard being had in every instance to economy and efficiency, to be furnished for the consideration of the Committee immediately.

8. An accurate statement of all existing debts incurred in the equipment or outfit of the regiment to be furnished previous to the inspection.

9. The Roll of each company to state the residence of each member for the last six months.

S. DRAPER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Executive Committee.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON INSPECTION OF REGIMENTS

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 30 PINE STREET, 1861.

IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, *May* 23, 1861.

The Committee appointed to make proper arrangements for the inspection of the ten Regiments, respectfully report :

The inspection will take place on Saturday, 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The ground selected for the parade of the Regiments is Fourteenth Street from Tenth Avenue to the East River, in the following order, namely, right resting on Tenth Avenue :

No. 1. ANDERSON ZOUAVES on block between Tenth and Ninth Avenues.

No. 2. DEKALB REGIMENT, on block between Ninth and Eighth Avenues.

No. 3. MOZART REGIMENT, on block between Eighth and Seventh Avenues.

No. 4. TAMMANY REGIMENT, on block between Seventh and Sixth Avenues.

No. 5. GARIBALDI GUARDS, on block between Sixth and Fifth Avenues.

No. 6. ADAMS' NEW YORK LEGION, on block between Fifth and Fourth Avenues.

No. 7. SECOND FIREMEN'S ZOUAVES, on block between Fourth and Third Avenues.

No. 8. ELEVENTH REGIMENT, on block between Third and Second Avenues.

No. 9. FIRST SCOTT LIFE-GUARD, on block between Second and First Avenues.

No. 10. FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, Colonel LeGal, on block between First Avenue and Avenue A.

The Committee desire that the Police authorities may be requested to furnish proper protection on the line of parade, and that the Secretary give due notice to all parties interested.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. ASTOR, JUN.,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW YORK, *May* 23, 1861.

The Report of the Select Committee was adopted and ordered to be furnished to the Commanding Officers of the several Regiments to be inspected.

Commanding Officers who are not yet supplied with the proper blanks, will send for them at the office, No. 30 Pine Street, before the time of inspection.

By order of the Executive Committee.

S. DRAPER, *Chairman.*

P. M. WETMORE, *Secretary.*

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET.

In Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, *May* 24. 1861.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSPECTION OF REGIMENTS.

Colonels of Regiments will report at the house of HON. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Fourteenth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, at half-past two o'clock P.M., on Saturday 25th instant.

The inspection will commence at three o'clock P.M. precisely, and will be conducted by members of the Union Defence Committee in person, to whom official reports will be made.

The Committee will be assisted in the military details by Colonel Keyes, Lieutenant Dodge, and Doctor Crawford of the United States Army, and Brigade Major Smith of the First Brigade, New York State Militia, who will be respected accordingly.

Published by order of the Executive Committee.

SIMEON DRAPER, *Chairman.*

PROSPER M. WETMORE, *Secretary.*

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

CITY FUND

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

CITY FUND

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *May* 20, 1861.

To his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith Report of the Executive Committee which has this day been adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Common Council.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

S. DRAPER,
Chairman.

PROSPER M. WETMORE,
Secretary, pro tem.

NOTE.—*This the First Report of the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee, under date of May* 20, 1861, *appears on pages* 111 *to* 114 *of the present volume.*

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *May* 20, 1861.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York:

We have the honor to inclose a Report of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York, on the subject of the disbursements of this Committee, under the ordinance of the City Government, approved April 23, 1861.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants.

HAMILTON FISH,
Chairman.

WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary.

NOTE.—*This letter and Report are printed in Document No.* 18, *Board of Aldermen, September* 9, 1861, *page* 19. *The Report appears on page* 146 *of this volume. It was made by a Special Committee of which Mr. Evarts was Chairman. See page* 78.

In connection with the foregoing subject (the Report of the Union Defence Committee to the city authorities), Alderman Boole presented the following Report of Committee on Ordinances, making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money, and the issue of bonds for that purpose :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES

The undersigned Committee on Ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the preamble and resolutions instructing the Committee to report at this meeting an Ordinance to provide for the moneys in aid of the defence of the National Union, have had the same under consideration, and report the following Ordinance and recommend its passage.

G. M. PLATT,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
MEY FREAR,
} *Committee on Ordinances.*

AN ORDINANCE

Making an appropriation in aid of the Defence of the National Union and authorizing the borrowing of money and the issuing of bonds for that purpose. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York do ordain as follows :

SEC. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments, uniforms, arms and outfit, and for the necessary maintenance while in this city, of the military force enlisted in the City of New York, which have been accepted or may be hereafter accepted by the President of the United States, and to provide for the aid and support of the families of such of the officers and men so engaged as may require the same.

SEC. 2. The money so appropriated should be paid by the Comptroller, upon vouchers, to be approved by a Committee to be composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, and the President of the " Union Defence Committee of the City of New

York," Hon. Hamilton Fish. The vouchers aforesaid shall be certified in meeting by the Chairman of the said Committee.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be known as the "Union Defence Fund of the City of New York," and bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the clerk of the Common Council; and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the dates thereof.

SEC. 5. The parties contracting for or furnishing any articles of uniforms, equipment, or outfit provided for in this Ordinance, shall have the option to demand and receive the bonds issued in conformity with this ordinance in lieu of money, as they shall so elect, in payment of their accounts duly audited and countersigned as aforesaid when giving ten days' notice of such election to the Comptroller.

SEC. 6. In the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, *August* 21, 1861.

To his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith two several Reports of the Executive Committee, bearing date respectively 29th June* and 20th August,* which have this day been adopted, and

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* *The Second Report of the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee, dated June* 29, *with an Appendix containing a table of Regiments assisted by Union Defence Committee, appears on pages* 115–121 *of the present volume. The Third Report of the Executive Committee dated August* 21, 1861, *appears on pages* 121 *to* 125 *of the present volume. From the first of these documents there was omitted the location of the Regiments which is now supplied.*

together with an abstract of Expenditures from the City Fund, ordered to be transmitted to the Common Council. The detailed Reports are open to examination at this office. We subjoin, likewise, detailed Report and Statements of Sub-Committee on "Relief to Families of Soldiers."

Very respectfully your obedient servants.

S. DRAPER,
Vice-Chairman.

PROSPER M. WETMORE,
Secretary, pro tem.

PRESENT LOCATION of Regiments [56] assisted by the Union Defence Committee, June 29, 1861.

Present location:

At Washington, Volunteers	16	Regts.
At or near Washington, Militia	13	"
	29	Regts.
At Fortress Monroe, Volunteers	10	"
At or near New York	9	"

Viz.: 15th Regiment, Murphy.
25th " Kerrigan.
32d " Mathesson.
36th " Innis.
55th " Le Gal.
De Kalb—Garibaldi.
Tammany and Mozart.

Elsewhere in the State of New York, viz.:

At Elmira	5	Regts.
At Albany	2	"
At Troy	1	"
	8	
Total	56	Regts.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
September 3, 1861.

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, *ordered*, That the Report and Summary Statement of Expenditures of the Stand-

ing Committee on "Relief to Families of Soldiers" be adopted and transmitted to the Common Council.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

S. Draper,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

P. M. Wetmore,
Secretary Executive Committee.

Report of Sub-Committee of the Union Defence Committee on Applications for Relief to Families of Soldiers

New York, *August* 31, 1861.

To the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee.

Gentlemen:

The Sub-Committee on *Applications for Relief to Families of Soldiers*, having discharged the important and interesting duties devolved upon them, respectfully submit a detailed account of expenditure of the sums appropriated for the purposes involved in their appointment, and ask leave also to present herewith a summary statement of the circumstances and manner of the disbursement.

The distribution of relief commenced on the 7th of May last.

In anticipation of a sufficient business to justify it, the large store, No. 10 Cooper Institute, was leased as an office from the Trustees, at the rate of $500 per annum, Mr. Peter Cooper offering an individual donation of $200 of the amount to the Relief Fund. While awaiting the preparation of those premises, the large room No. 20 on the main floor of the Institute was temporarily occupied, and the amount of business transacted during the first few days seemed to indicate that it, as well as the store below, would probably afford sufficient accommodation for the purpose. But ere the close of the first week's labor this illusion was dispelled; as within that time the rapid increase of the number of applicants demonstrated that neither of those localities would begin to suffice, either in size or convenience of arrangement.

The pressure of the crowd, before the tenth day, became so severe, that the procurement of larger and more convenient premises was an absolute necessity, and providentially the large vacant store No. 14 Fourth Avenue presented itself. It was immediately secured and put in order, and its occupation commenced on Monday, May 20th.

But the demand upon the fund at our disposal, created by the sudden uprising of the people, and the rush to arms of so many thousands of our fellow-citizens at the call of their country, leaving their families at brief notice, soon caused a pressure of applicants, which even that spacious apartment was inadequate to accommodate. While the room was filled to its utmost capacity during the greater part of the day, a crowd, chiefly of the female heads of families, occupied the pavement, waiting their turn to receive the aid so generously extended by the Corporation and citizens. A yet more ample accommodation, therefore, soon became imperative, and this was fortunately at hand in the adjoining store, No. 16, of equal size with the other, and divided from it only by a slight wooden partition, through which doors of ingress and egress were readily made.

The area of the floors thus occupied is 75 x 60 feet, and although the two apartments together have, on some occasions, been overcrowded for several successive hours, with the continual influx of applicants, yet all were seated, and the arrangements such as to avoid any loss of comfort or time, except what was incidental to the great amount of business performed.

The system adopted by your Committee for ascertaining the validity of the claims upon the fund, for security against deception and for the ready relief of the families, proved effective, though demanding of the benevolent citizens who generously consented to supervise the affairs in each Ward no little sacrifice of time and trial of patience.

The first duty in relation to the distribution of the fund was to fix the allowance to each family and individual. To render this satisfactory to all parties, and to secure a unanimity of sentiment, a meeting of all the members of the Ward Committees (four in each) was invited to be held on the evening of May 6th, and after a full and free interchange of opinions, the following maximum allowance was determined upon: for the *head* of the family, *three dollars* a week; for one child, *one dollar* a week; and for each additional child, *half-a-dollar* a week. These rates were continued about one month, when the advent of summer, and the abundance and moderate price of food, together with the unexpectedly large demand upon the fund induced a reconvocation of the Ward Committees for the submission of the question of a reduction of the maximum allowance, a second meeting was accordingly held, on the evening of the 10th of June, at which it was determined that a reduction should be made of *one dollar* in the allowance to the head of each

family. This was accordingly done, and continued till the close of the account.

In addition to this, your Committee reserved the right of authorizing extra amounts in cases of sickness, or other extraordinary circumstance.

This method of measuring the amount of aid (allowing so much *per capita* for the family), while it seemed to be the most equitable and satisfactory that could be devised, demanded great vigilance on the part of the Ward Committees to whom was intrusted the duty of granting the "order for relief," as no little temptation was thus held out to unscrupulous people to make false representations of the numbers in family, and thus, while committing a fraud, depriving the honest claimants of a portion of their right to the limited means at our disposal, and we regret to be obliged to say that several persons have been found base enough to attempt this and other kinds of deception.

The labors of the Ward Committees were begun with much zeal, and in many instances, even in some of the most populous sections, carried on to the end with faithful assiduity. It soon became apparent, however, that in some of the Wards, the duty of family visitation and examination required more time than could reasonably be expected of the individual members of the Committees, and the appointment of *visitors* for this purpose was therefore authorized, by such of the Committees as might choose to avail themselves thereof, at a rate of compensation not exceeding nine dollars a week. About one-half of the Ward Committees accepted the proposition, the others preferring to continue the labor personally, in order to economize the fund for its strictly legitimate purpose.

The value, and indeed the necessity, of personal examinations of the applicants at their domiciles, for the verifications of their statements as to the number in family, their true relationship to the soldiers, their circumstances and condition, their dependence on the soldier for support, etc., was early made apparent, and your Committee have great reason to believe that, for want of such investigation, no inconsiderable amount of money has been unwillingly paid on improper "orders."

We can cite some instances of soldiers' certificates having been given to unworthy persons, who drew money as wives, and this even though the wives were living; others in which relief has been claimed by two wives of the same soldier, both having marriage certificates; others in which the soldiers bore no other relation to the claimants than boarders; others of the wife obtaining an "order"

in one Ward, and the mother and sister in another; others in which the applicants lived in other cities and states, though claiming as living in this city.

In other instances, the money was wanted for, and actually sent to relatives in Ireland. Soldiers who had deserted, or been discharged for incapacity, but who had received certificates of enlistment, continued to use them afterward; and cases have even come to light of men having joined two regiments, receiving certificates, and drawing money on both, although rejected from both on final examination. It has been a too-frequent practice for enlisting officers to receive notoriously incompetent men, apparently for the mere purpose of showing a full quota, holding out to them the inducement that their families would be supported by this fund, thus burdening it improperly, and giving no notice of the recruits' final discharge, whereby they have been enabled to draw money until detected by accident.

Such were some of the plans which were adopted by unscrupulous persons to obtain the weekly pittances from the fund, which only a thorough investigation of each case by the disbursing officer enabled him to detect and prevent. The care thus exercised resulted in the saving of an amount nearly or quite sufficient to cover all the expenses attendant upon the distribution of the whole fund, including the salaries, stationery, advertising, furniture, etc., of all the ward and central offices, and six months' rent of the premises in the Fourth Avenue, which were occupied by us only two months, and are now used by the Comptroller, as the disbursing offices of two of the Senatorial districts.

On the evening of July 1st, an examination of the bank and cash accounts exhibited the fact that the unexpended balance of the $200,000 which had been appropriated, was insufficient for another day's payments, and involved the sad necessity of closing the doors, and the disappointment of the numerous holders of tickets on which partial payments had been made. The small amount which remained, less than $2,000, was reserved for the use of such cases of pressing need as might arise before means could be obtained for a resumption of payments.

The necessity of further supplies soon became apparent in the cry of distress which rose upon the public ear, and increased in anguish as day after day went by, without relief to the hungry and helpless.

Before the subsequent action of the Common Council could be brought into effect, your Committee, regarding the unredeemed and

outstanding tickets held by the wives and families of the soldiers in the light of pledges of payment by the Union Defence Committee, obtained from the Executive Committee an additional appropriation of $30,000 for the redemption of all such, and on the 19th of July commenced calling them in.

The number of persons at the door on that morning soliciting aid was about half a dozen only, but with such speed did the news of the redemption fly, that before the close of the day, without any public notice whatever, 1,720 tickets were exchanged for coin. The whole sum was thus expended in six days, in nearly 5,000 payments, to the great relief of the whole community, and the needy families of soldiers especially.

The total number of families who received aid from the fund was a fraction less than 12,000; the number of payments made was about 35,000; and the whole amount expended, $230,000.

A donation of $100 in pennies, from Mrs. Hopkins, of 420 Sixth Avenue, was received, and handed over to A. A. Low, Esq., Treasurer of Union Defence Committee.

The Committee are under obligations to S. C. Herring & Co. for the gratuitous use of an iron safe, and to Mr. Southack for the loan of a few articles of office furniture.

Appended hereto is a detailed statement of the expenditures.

Respectfully submitted by

ISAAC BELL,
M. H. GRINNELL,
C. H. MARSHALL,
} *Sub-Committee on Application for Relief to families of Soldiers.*

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF $230,000 *appropriated for aid of families.*

May, June and July, received by checks		$230,000 00
July, returned from three wards		148 50
		$230,148 50
Paid on tickets, as per books, May, June and July	$226,316 25	
Sundries, May, June and July	3,855 22	
	$230,171 47	
Apparent excess of disbursements over receipts		22 97
		$220.171 47

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 7 TO JULY 12, 1861.
Payments on Tickets.

Amounts paid on tickets	$196,438 00
Sundry expenses, per statement annexed*	3,584 97
	$200,022 97

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS *of the additional appropriation of* $30,000.

Received by checks	$30,000 00
Returned from three wards	148 50
	$30,148 50
Paid on outstanding tickets, July 19th to 25th	$29,878 25
Sundries	270 25

NOTE.—This SUMMARY STATEMENT appears on pages 64 to 71 of printed Documents No. 18 Board of Aldermen, Sept. 9, 1861.

* This petty cash account is here omitted.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES EX CITY FUND, *by the Union Defence Committee for Aid to Regiments, Arms and Ammunition, and Aid to Families of Soldiers up to July 31, 1862.*

NEW YORK, August 20, 1861.

Expenditures by the Union Defence Committee ex City Fund to July 31, 1861.

A.—IN AID TO REGIMENTS.

No. of Regiment.	Commander	What For.		Amounts.	Total.
	1. NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.				
2d	Col. Tompkins	Clothing, equipment, outfit & rations.		$25,246 96	
5th	" Schwarzwaelder	" " " "		9,575 19	
6th	" Pinckney	" " " "	* $830 38	2,950 00	
8th	" Lyons	" " " "		14,200 63	
9th	" Stiles	" " " "		33,791 49	
12th	" Butterfield	" " " "	343 18	14,383 83	
55th	" Le Gal	" " " "		4,34[illegible]	
69th	" Corcoran	" " " "		25,518 83	
71st	" Martin (late Vosbourgh)	" " " "		10,417 00	
79th	" Cameron	" " " "		16,911 60	
					$157,336 97
	2. NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.				
1st	Col. Allen	Clothing, equipment and rations.	1,450 00	4,500 00	
4th	" Taylor	" " "	718 35	3,987 16	
5th	" Duryee	" " "	1,412 85	18,483 01	
6th	" Wilson	" " "		1,234 30	
7th	" Bendix	" " "		6,258 00	
8th	" Blenker	" " "		32,169 69	
9th	" Hawkins	" " "		7,820 00	

No. of Regiment.	Commander.	What For.				Amounts.	Total.
10th.....	Col. McChesney.....	Clothing, equipment and rations.			$250 00	$11,623 04	
11th.....	" Farnham (late Ellsworth)	"	"	"		11,726 00	
15th.....	" Murphy.....	"	"	"		4,494 07	
17th.....	" Lansing.....	"	"	"		2,851 58	
20th.....	" Weber.....	"	"	"		5,686 00	
25th.....	" Kerrigan.....	"	"	"	500 00	3,282 94	
31st.....	" Pratt.....	"	"	"		4,405 48	
32d.....	" Matthesson.....	"	"	"		1,303 00	
36th.....	" Innes.....	"	"	"		4,488 77	
38th.....	" Ward.....	"	"	"	500 00	5,053 15	
37th.....	" McCunn.....	"	"	"	500 00	500 00	
Garibaldi.....	" d'Utassy.....	"	"	"	6,336 39	47,517 56	
De Kalb.....	" Von Gilsa.....		"	"		43,891 50	
Mozart.....	" Riley.....	"	"	"		67,099 83	
Jackson Guard...	" Kennedy.....	"	"	"		47,146 65	
Anderson Zou'ves.	" Riker.....	"	"	"	1,000 00	1,580 00	
Excelsior.....	" Sickles.....	"	"	"		10,242 00	
N. Y. Legion.....	" Curtis.....	"	"	"		2,500 00	
Naval Brigade, now Coast G'd..	.....				1,000 00		349,846 23
	3. Military Organizations Not Completed, and Sundries.						
11th Regiment...	Col. Maidhoff.....	Aid for equipment and outfit				6,000 00	
British Vol'nteers.	" Sanders.....	"	"	"		1,500 00	
German Artillery.	" Lichtenstein.....	"	"	"		2,719 52	
2d Advance G'd..	" Olmstead.....	"	"	"		500 00	
1st Calif'nia Reg. mergedin32dVols.					500 00		
1st Cavalry.....	" Clark.....	"	"	"		500 00	
2d Art. Brigade..	" Mott.....	"	"	"		350 00	

* These figures represent additional payments from private fund.

Polish Legion...	Col.	John Allen.....	Aid for equipment and outfit.			$1,578 00	
2d German Rifles	"	Metternich.....	"	"	"	500 00	
Constitutional Gd	"	Cocks.....	"	"	"	1,000 00	
New York's Own.	"	Wing.....	"	"	"	500 00	
Imperial Zou'ves.	"	Merritt.....	"	"	"	100 00	
Empire City Reg..	"	Sheehan.....	"	"	"	4,000 00	
For distribution to New York Military, waterproof camp-blankets, etc.....						3,200 25	
Jackson Guard, Col. Kennedy, since united with Jackson Guard.....						2,500 00	
							$24,947 77
B.—Arms and Ammunition, *as per Special Account*.....							226,589 29
C.—Aid to Families of Soldiers, *as per Special Account*.....							230,000 00
Total.....							$988,720 24

RECAPITULATION.

A.—Aid to Regiments:	
1. Militia Regiments.....	$157,336 97
2. Volunteer Regiments.....	349,846 23
3. Military organizations not complete.....	24,947 77
	$532,130 97
B.—Arms and Ammunition.....	226,589 27
C.—Relief to Families of Soldiers.....	230,000 00
Total.....	$988,720 24

Note.—This table appears in Document No. 18, Board of Aldermen, Sept. 9, 1861, pages 51 to 56.

APPENDIX

CLAIM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ON

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FOR

REIMBURSEMENT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Editor of the Report of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York was left free to exercise his judgment in the selection for print and publication from the large mass of manuscript papers placed in his hands.

The foregoing pages include the Minutes of the General Committee in full, all of the Reports of the Executive Committee and of the Sub-Committees of Detail.

The last pages of this Report were going through the press when the intention to revive the claim of the city was publicly announced. The Editor therefore collated the documents, and prints in the following Appendix all the correspondence relating to the subject of Expenditure and Reimbursement omitted in the body of the Report.

The action of the Municipality in the presentation of the claims for reimbursement and the recent correspondence o His Honor Mayor Grace and the Comptroller of the City with regard to a renewal of the claims complete the record.

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

NOTE.—Under the heading of Reimbursements of Expenditures there appear in this volume, pages 191 to 203, parts of the correspondence of the Union Defence Committee with the United States Government and the Government of the State of New York on the subject of a Refund of Moneys expended on account of the City Fund and of that subscribed by private citizens. The letters which follow complete the record as it is found in the minutes and documents of the Committee. The "Correspondence with officers of the United States Government in relation to claims for reimbursement of advances made to Regiments of Volunteers by the Union Defence Committee" makes part of the appendix to the Reports, Resolutions and Documents of the Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York, published by the Committee in 1862, and is now complete in these pages.—EDITOR.

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *October* 28, 1861.

SIR :—In the organization of many of the Volunteer Regiments of this State, now in the service of the United States, advances were made by this Committee for the purpose of insuring the speedy equipment and outfit of such regiments.

A list of the names of commanding officers, and, as far as practicable, the numbers or other designations of the several corps alluded to will accompany this.

The Committee are now engaged in the preparation of accurate statements of expenditure in each case, which will be accompanied with properly authenticated vouchers to justify the reimbursement.

Pending the time necessary for the preparation of these papers, so far as they relate to your department, the Committee have thought it advisable to make this communication to guard against any settlements that might conflict with the rights and interests of the Committee, or of those they represent.

On behalf of the Union Defence Committee.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Executive Committee.

COLONEL D. B. SACKETT,
Inspector-General U. S. Army,
Disbursing Officer at New York,

Copy addressed also to

COLONEL D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General
United States Army, New York.

Memorandum of Regiments assisted by Union Defence Committee.

REGIMENTS OF N. Y. S. MILITIA.

2d	Regt.,	Col. Tompkins.	6th	Regt.,	Col. Pinckney.
5th	"	" Schwarzwaelder.	7th	"	" Lefferts.

8th Regt., Col. Lyon.
9th " " Stiles.
12th " " Butterfield.
13th " " Smith.
14th " " Wood.
55th Regt., Col. De Trobriand.
69th " " Corcoran.
71st " " Martin.
79th " " Elliott.

Regiments of N. Y. S. Volunteers.

1st Regt., Col. Allen.
4th " " Taylor.
5th " " Duryee.
6th " " Wilson.
7th " " Bendix.
8th " " Blenker.
9th " " Hawkins.
10th " " McChesney.
11th " " Ellsworth.
15th " " Murphy.
17th " " Lansing.
20th " " Weber.
25th " " Kerrigan.
31st " " Pratt.
32d " " Matheson.
36th " " Innis.
37th Regt., Col. McCunn.
38th " " Ward.
39th " " D'Utassy.
40th " " Riley.
41st " " Von Gilsa.
42d " " Kennedy.
45th " " Von Amsberg.
47th " " Moore.
48th " " Perry.

And a few others assisted on a more limited scale.

13 Regiments, Militia.
25 " Volunteers.
—
38 Regiments.

Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York,
Office, 30 Pine Street, New York, *November* 18, 1861.

General:—In the course of its transactions with the various regiments forming the quota of volunteers from this State, the Union Defence Committee has furnished arms and munitions of war to regiments now in the service, of which a list is annexed.

In making up its claims for reimbursement of advances made for the outfit of regiments, the Committee desires to be informed if claims for the cost of such articles as are comprised within the rules of the Ordnance Department, and which were issued to regiments now in the field, will be recognized by the United States, or whether the Committee shall look to the regiments for the return of arms and ammunition still in their possession.

It may perhaps be proper to state that in a few instances issues were made to regiments which left for the seat of war at a time when communication could not be had with authorities at Washington.

I beg to ask on behalf of the Committee for such information as will enable it, in presenting its claims, to comply with the regulations of the Ordnance Department.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Ex. Com.,
Union Defence Committee.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

Regiments of Volunteers from State of New York, to which Arms, etc., have been issued by the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York.

1.	Second Reg't N. Y. State Militia,	Col. Tompkins.
2.	Ninth " "	Col. Stiles.
3.	Seventy-ninth "	Lt.-Col. Elliott, Col. Stevens.
4.	Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.,	Col. Duryee, Col. Warren.
5.	Eighth " "	Col. Blenker, Col. Stahl.
6.	Eleventh " "	Col. Ellsworth, Col. Loeser.
7.	Thirty-ninth" "	Col. D'Utassy.
8.	Fortieth " "	Col. Riley.

P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Ex. Com.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, *December* 20, 1861.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, ESQ.,
No. 30 Pine Street, New York.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 18th ult., I have to state that accounts for arms or ordnance stores, which have been procured and issued to troops in the United States service, on proper authority, if sent to this office, will be examined, and transmitted to the proper accounting office of the Treasury for settlement. The law requires that purchases of arms, equipments or other ordnance stores shall be made by the senior officer of the Ordnance Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War. Evidence, therefore, of authority from the Secretary of War to make the purchases, must accompany accounts sent for settlement through this office; as also evidence of the receipt by a Government officer, or duly authorized agent, of the articles purchased.

This office has not authority to recognize accounts contracted without the direction of the Secretary of War, nor claims for reimbursements, under the act approved July 17, 1861, of expenses

incurred by the States "on account of volunteers called into the field."

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE STREET,
NEW YORK, *December* 19, 1861.

GENERAL P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Union Defence Committee.

DEAR SIR:—I send you herewith copy of letter received this day from the Adjutant-General U. S. A., together with the bills left in this office, which will fully explain the matter.

I am, etc.,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.,
Mustering Officer.

NOTE.—*The letter here alluded to is that from Geo. D. Ruggles, Ass't Adjutant General, dated Washington, December* 17, 1861, *printed on page* 198 *of this volume.*

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE STREET,
NEW YORK, *December* 20, 1861.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, ESQ.,
Secretary Executive Committee,
Union Defence Committee.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst.,* and will, as you request, send a copy of it to the Adjutant-General's Office.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.,
Mustering Officer.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *January* 18, 1862.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SIR:—The within communication, † addressed to Hon. Simon

* The communication of the 20th appears on page 199 of the present volume.

† This communication to the Hon. Simon Cameron, dated New York, December 31, 1861, appears on page 191 of this Report.—EDITOR.

Cameron, was prepared for transmission to the War Department on the day of its date, but has been withheld from considerations of duty to the Municipal Government of New York.

The questions submitted to the Department are of serious importance to the city, and the undersigned therefore venture to ask as early action thereon as may be consistent with other duties.

With high respect and consideration,

Your obedient servants,

S. Draper,
Chairman,
Wm. M. Evarts,
Sec. U. D. Com.

Hamilton Fish,
Chairman U. D. Com.,
A. A. Low,
Treasurer U. D. Com.,
P. M. Wetmore,
Sec. Ex. Com.

Approved:
R. T. Hawes,
Comptroller.

List of Papers Inclosed to the Secretary of War.

1. Letter to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, dated Jan. 18, 1862 [*as above printed*].
2. Letter to Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, dated December 31, 1861. [*This letter appears on pages* 191 *to* 194 *of present volume.*]
3. Letter to Gen. D. B. Sackett, mustering officer (copy), dated November 22, 1861. [*This letter appears on pages* 194–5 *of present volume.*]
4. Letter from Captain G. D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General (copy), dated December 17, 1862. [*This letter appears on page* 198 *of the present volume.*]
5. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Nichols, mustering officer (copy), dated December 20, 1861. [*This letter appears on page* 199 *of the present volume.*]
6. Telegram from Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War (copy), dated August 22, 1861. [*This telegram appears on page* 200 *of the present volume.*]
7. Form of bills presented. [*Of this no memorandum is found by editor of present volume.*]

P. M. Wetmore,
Secretary Executive Committee
of the Union Defence Committee.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *January* 21, 1862.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. ELIJAH WARD, M. C.

DEAR SIR :—This Committee have claims for reimbursements by the War Department for advances made for the outfit, etc., of regiments of volunteers.

Sixty-six of the New York regiments have been aided by the Committee, but the larger appropriations made by them were confined to about half that number of regiments.

You are doubtless aware that among the earliest of the regiments which arrived in Washington between the 20th April and the 10th May, were those which were mainly sent forward by this Committee. The President, the Secretary of War, and General Scott were kind enough to say, at that time, that the capital had been saved by the energetic action of the Union Defence Committee. It claims no further credit than to have done its duty in carrying out the wishes of the loyal citizens of New York.

The funds employed for the aid of the Government were principally derived from the fund created by the city authorities, and the reimbursement is pledged for the redemption of the stock issued to create the fund.

Officers of the War Department have for some months past been engaged in paying similar demands, and the disbursing officers, on this station, have encouraged the Committee to present its claims in the same manner as other parties.

These bills, thus submitted, have been, on reference to the Adjutant-General, rejected by him. The only course left is to appeal from that decision to the Secretary of War.

This has been done in a communication forwarded to-day to Secretary Stanton.

Unless some personal intervention occurs, the danger is that the Secretary may, without examination, refer the case again to the Adjutant-General, who has already prejudged it.

Will you be able to find time to see the Secretary early to-morrow and mention the subject, so far as to ask for a personal decision by him ; or, if it becomes necessary, to retain the papers until the Committee can be heard before the Department.

The case is one of pressing importance to the financial interests of the City of New York. If these claims are rejected, or the settlement long delayed, the Comptroller will be compelled to place the whole amount disbursed for the outfit of regiments (not far from

650,000 dollars) in the tax levy of the present year, and you are aware how heavy the burden is already.

The City Government and the Committee have acted in unison in making these advances, and they continue thus to act in the duty of claiming the reimbursement. The communication to the War Department is signed by the officers of the Committee and the Comptroller of the City.

Your kindness in calling on the Secretary in time to confer with him before a reference is made of the papers (without examination) will be gratefully acknowledged by the Committee.

A rough copy of the principal letter (addressed to Mr. Cameron but forwarded to Mr. Stanton to-day) will go with this, which you will much oblige by returning when you have read it.

In haste.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary, Ex-Com.

Approved:
S. DRAPER,
Chairman Ex.-Com.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 11, 1862.

HON. ELIJAH WARD, M. C.,
House of Representatives.

SIR: At your request, I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying papers in relation to the Union Defence Committee of New York. It appears that in my letter of the 17th of December, 1861, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols a very important omission has occurred. The letter reads "no accounts of this kind can be paid from the appropriation," etc., it should have read "can be paid by you from," etc. It was not intended to give an opinion that the accounts of the Union Defence Committee were not chargeable against this fund. It was intended to state that the Union Defence Committee should settle their accounts at the Treasury Department, in the same manner as is done by the State Governments. Some of the accounts of the Committee appear chargeable against the fund for "Collecting, Drilling and Organizing Volunteers;" some against the Quarter-Master's Department; some against the Subsistence Department; some against the Medical Department; and possibly some against the Ordnance Department. These accounts should not be settled by Colonel Nichols—besides this, he has sufficient business to transact, without this

amount of examination and adjustment of accounts to be re-examined and readjusted at the Treasury Department where they might more properly be sent direct.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that the facts as herein set forth were represented to Captain Carr of the New York Mustering and Disbursing Office in New York, when I was there, the day after Christmas, and he stated that he would inform the Committee of the omission that had been made in my letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, *February* 26, 1862.

Executive Committee,

HON. ELIJAH WARD, ETC.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge your obliging favor of the 13th inst., covering communication of Assistant Adjutant-General George D. Ruggles, bearing date 11th inst., in reference to certain claims of the Union Defence Committee submitted to the War Department for reimbursement.

I cannot perceive that the amendment suggested by Assistant Adjutant-General Ruggles, to the former decision in this case, alters in any sense the position of the claims now before the Department for its action.

The law of Congress, approved July 27, 1861, No. 18, has special reference to States, and it is quite apparent that the Union Defence Committee cannot be brought within its operation. The claims under notice are clearly "chargeable against the fund for collecting, drilling and organizing Volunteers," and they are chargeable against no other fund. They are all for subsistence furnished to the De Kalb Regiment, Forty-first New York Volunteers, and they have been examined and virtually approved by Colonel D. B. Sackett, late Mustering officer, and are stated and certified upon forms suggested by him.

These claims are identical in character and equity with those daily and hourly paid at the Mustering office in this City. They are the only claims on the part of this Committee which have yet been brought to the cognizance of the Adjutant-General's office. I cannot discover the pertinency of an objection to the payment of these bills, arising from the fact that others which the Committee

have not yet presented, may be deemed properly chargeable against other departments.

It seems to me, as it does to the Committee for whom I speak, that a just claim, for the payment of which means have been provided and specifically appropriated should be paid without unnecessary delay. When the existence of the Government was in peril, the Union Defence Committee did not hesitate to employ their means and their influence in organizing and forwarding Volunteers to secure the safety of the capital.

These duties of patriotism were actively continued so long as the exigencies of the Government required them, and they have not entirely ceased up to this date.

The National crisis is past, the people have furnished the means for redeeming the obligations which have been incurred by the Government.

The Union Defence Committee now simply ask that they may have the same justice meted to them which is extended to all other citizens. They have never withheld their personal efforts to serve the public cause, and they are not satisfied with the answer that the examination of their claims will involve some amount of labor. In the present instance, as in reference to all others coming under the head of subsistence, the time and labor of examining and reimbursing the claims of the Union Defence Committee, would have been far less than has been occupied in the correspondence relating to them on the one side, in regard to form; on the other in advocating the simplest principles of equity.

The Committee are under a deep sense of obligation for the kind assistance you have given them.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER,
Chairman Ex-Com.

Of record:
P. M. WETMORE,
Secretary Ex-Com.

Payment of Volunteer Regiments Engaged by the Union Defence Committee

Correspondence with the State Government

State of New York, Executive Department,
Albany, *October* 25, 1861.

Simeon Draper,

Chairman of the Union Defence Committee of New York City.

Sir:—I am directed by Governor Morgan to submit herewith a letter received by him from Col. Riley of the (49th) Mozart Regiment. You will have observed that by a recent general order (77. from the War Department, the Paymaster General of the U. S. A has been ordered to arrange for the payment of volunteers, when organized and accepted by the Governors of the several States, without regard to the date of mustering into the service of the United States, provided payment has not been made by the respective States, for which the Government will be eventually liable.

I am directed to ask you if anything was paid the Volunteer Company, the Mozart Regiment, by the Union Defence Committee, previous to their being mustered into the United States service, that you will inform the Governor of the amount.

It is presumed that the acceptance of Volunteer organizations by the Union Defence Committee will not be regarded by the War Department as an acceptance by the Governor; and whether the Governor can or ought now to accept of the date at which the Mozart Regiment was accepted by the Union Defence Committee is a point which it may be quite important to settle. Will you have the goodness, therefore, to advise the Governor from what date the Mozart Regiment should be paid.

I am, with much respect, yours, etc.,

L. L. Doty,
Private Secretary.

P. S.—Will you have the kindness to return the inclosed letter of Col. Riley after reading it?

Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York,
Office, 30 Pine Street, New York, *October* 29, 1881.

Executive Committee.

Sir:—I am instructed to acknowledge the letter of 25th ultimo, addressed to the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee by the Private Secretary of your Excellency, covering communication

from Col. Edward J. Riley, commanding 40th Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers.

In reply to your inquiries, I have to state that no payment has ever been made by the Union Defence Committee to the individual volunteers comprising the Mozart Regiment. It was accepted by the Committee on the 25th of May, as one of the regiments authorized to be raised by the order of the War Department, of the 15th of that month, and the advances made to it, amounting to about sixty-seven thousand dollars, were for its equipment and outfit.

The Committee have no means of determining what view will be taken by the War Department in regard to the acceptance as affecting the action of the State authorities. But justice to the volunteers, mustered into the service of the United States, would seem to call for such action on the part of the Governor, not inconsistent with provisions of law, as would place all State regiments now in the field upon an equality of rights and privileges.

The pay to these volunteers must necessarily come from the United States, and as the Secretary of War was acquainted with the date of acceptance, the Governor is protected against any wrong. The approval of the Governor at the period of acceptance, so far as the Committee can judge, involves no responsibility on the part of the State, and is simply a precedent action necessary to obtain for the volunteers the pay which they have earned, and which the Government is ready and desirous to give.

The letter of Colonel Riley is returned, as requested.

Very respectfully,

For the Union Defence Committee,

SIMEON DRAPER,

Chairman Executive Committee.

Of Record,

P. M. WETMORE,

Secretary Executive Committee.

His Excellency,

E. D. MORGAN,

Governor, etc.

NEW YORK, *April* 30, 1862.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE EX CITY FUND.

REGIMENTS, ETC., ASSISTED.	NATURE OF AID FURNISHED.			TOTAL AMOUNTS.
	Arms, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, etc.	Rations and Medical Stores.	Clothing, Outfit, and Equipments.	
2d Militia—Col. Tompkins	$1,849 00	$574 56	$27,210 13	$29,634 19
5th " " Schwarzwaelder	.....	.....	9,575 19	9,575 19
6th " " Pinckney	3,104 00	.....	3,310 00	6,414 00
7th " " Lefferts	4,458 00	.....	.....	4,458 00
8th " " Lyons	.....	.....	14,200 00	14,200 63
9th " " Stiles	.....	473 58	33,245 77	33,718 75
12th " " Butterfield	.....	.....	14,383 33	14,383 83
55th " " Le Gal	.....	.....	4,341 44	4,341 44
69th " " Corcoran	.....	.....	25,518 83	25,518 83
71st " " Martin	.....	.....	10,417 00	10,417 00
79th " " Elliott	2,265 00	410 00	25,665 71	28,340 71
1st Volunteers—Col. Allen	.....	.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
4th " " Taylor	16 00	.....	3,987 16	4,003 16
5th " " Duryee	9,469 55	.....	18,485 01	27,954 56
6th " " Wilson	.....	180 88	1,053 42	1,234 30
7th " " Bendix	606 00	.....	5,652 00	6,258 00
8th " " Blenker	5,196 25	.....	32,731 00	37,927 54
9th " " Hawkins	.....	.....	7,820 00	7,820 00
10th " " McChesney	.....	.....	11,623 04	11,623 04
11th " " Ellsworth	4,370 98	.....	11,726 00	16,096 98
15th " " Murphy	.....	246 40	4,247 69	4,494 09
17th " " Lansing	.....	.....	2,851 58	2,851 58
20th " " Weber	.....	1,248 00	4,438 00	5,686 00
25th " " Kerrigan	.....	2,782 94	500 00	3,232 94
31st " " Pratt	.....	500 00	3,905 48	4,405 48

32d Volunteers—Col. Matheson	.....	.....	1,303 00	1,302 00
36th " " Innis	.....	.....	4,488 77	4,488 77
37th " " McCunn	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
38th " " Ward	.....	.....	5,099 42	5,099 42
39th " " D'Utassy	4,486 50	7,527 63	40,126 61	52,140 74
40th " " Riley	18,740 70	16,323 79	52,486 49	87,550 98
41st " " Von Gilsa	1,650 00	8,243 22	35,648 30	45,541 52
42d " " Kennedy	7,850 71	7,452 40	41,099 84	56,402 95
62d " " Riker	.....	.....	2,544 90	2,544 90
70th " " Sickles	.....	4,290 20	5,952 30	10,242 50
New York Legion—Col. Curtis	.....	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Eleventh Regiment—Maidhof	.....	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Empire City Regiment—Shehan	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
British Volunteers—Saunders	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Irish Cavalry Regiment—Clark	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
German Artillery—Lichtenstein	.....	2,219 50	500 09	2,719 50
Second Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	350 00	350 00
Polish Legion—Allen	.....	.....	1,578 00	1,578 00
Second Regiment Advance Guard—Olmstead	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Second German Advance Guard—Metternich	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
New York's Own—Ming	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Imperial Zouaves—Merritt	.....	.....	100 00	100 00
Lincoln Cavalry	403 00	.....	.....	403 00
Military Supplies (Sundries)	.....	.....	300 00	300 00
	$64,446 19	$52,473 10	$489,466 23	$606,405 52
Arms and Munitions of War not comprised above				162,956 79
Sundry expenses of Comptroller				61 00
Total in aid of Regiments of Militia and Volunteers				769,423 31
Aid to families of Volunteers				230,350 00
Total expenditures				999,773 31
Balance in City Treasury				226 69
Total appropriation by the City of New York				$1,000,000 00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Stated Session, January 17, 1866

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, the Common Council, with the approval of our patriotic citizens, incurred liabilities to the extent of one million dollars, which were disbursed, through the Union Defence Committee, in moving forward troops from the city to the seat of war, supplying them with arms and ammunition, thus making them at once available to the United States Government; and

Whereas, only a small portion of the said amount has been repaid by the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Congress from this city be, and they are hereby, requested to urge the payment by the United States Government of the balance unpaid of the amount expended in the years 1861 and 1862 through the Union Defence Committee in furnishing United States troops with arms and ammunition, including all the expenditures connected therewith.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 17, 1866.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, January 18, 1866.

Approved by the Mayor, January 22, 1866.

—*Extract from the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, page* 146. 1866.

Stated Session, March 14th, 1867.

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, On the 22d of January, 1866, a resolution was approved by his Honor the Mayor, requesting the members of Congress from this city to urge the payment by the United States Government of the balance due and unpaid of the amount expended in the years 1861 and 1862 by this city, through the Union Defence Committee, in furnishing the United States troops with arms and ammunition, etc.; and

Whereas, The representatives from this city in the Thirty-ninth Congress have failed to effect a settlement of the claim of the city upon the General Government, amounting to about eight hundred thousand dollars, as requested by the resolution above referred to, and

as it is desirable that steps should be immediately taken to cause the above amount so expended to be refunded to the city, be it therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of this Board be appointed to proceed to the Capital, and to urge upon the proper officials of the United States Government the necessity and propriety of settling the claim of the City of New York, being for moneys voluntarily tendered at a time when such pecuniary aid was of the first importance to the General Government, and upon the promise then given, or at least implied, that such money would be, at some future time, refunded to the City of New York, the expense attending the journey to and from Washington City, and all other incidental expenses, to be borne and paid by such Special Committee.

Which was adopted.

—*Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, page* 361. 1867.

Reports of Special Committees

The Special Committee appointed pursuant to the following preamble and resolution, adopted by your honorable body March 14, 1867, viz.:

"Whereas, On the 22d of January, 1866, a resolution was approved by his honor the Mayor, requesting the members of Congress from the city to urge the payment by the United States Government of the balance due and unpaid of the amount expended in the years 1861 and 1862, by the city, through the Union Defence Committee, in furnishing the United States troops with arms, ammunition, etc.; and

"Whereas, The representatives from the city in the Thirty-ninth Congress have failed to effect a settlement of the claim of the city upon the General Government, amounting to about eight hundred thousand dollars, as requested by the resolution above referred to; and as it is desirable that steps should be immediately taken to cause the above amount so expended to be refunded to the city; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of five members of this Board be appointed to proceed to the Capital, and to urge upon the proper officials of the United States Government the necessity and propriety of settling the claim of the City of New York, being for moneys voluntarily tendered at a time when such pecuniary aid was of the first importance to the General Government, and upon the promise then given, or at least implied, that such moneys would be,

at some future time, refunded to the City of New York; the expense attending the journey to and from Washington City, and all other incidental expenses, to be borne and paid by such Special Committee;" respectfully

REPORT

That, in obedience to the directions contained in the above resolution, your Committee, having perfected all the preliminaries for their journey and having obtained from the Comptroller a statement showing the indebtedness of the General Government to this city for moneys expended through the "Union Defence Committee," in the years 1861 and 1862, in furnishing United States troops with arms and other equipments, took their departure for Washington City on the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 20th instant, and arrived at their destination the following day.

Entertaining the belief that courtesy demanded that they should first communicate with the Representatives in Congress from this city, acquaint them with the object of their visit, and secure their co-operation in the effort to effect a settlement of the claim, they visited the House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon, and were received in the most friendly and agreeable manner by the members from this city, who appeared to vie with each other in extending to your Committee every consideration.

After consultation, it was determined to wait upon the honorable Secretary of the Treasury first, and endeavor, if possible, to effect a settlement of the city's claim, or a recognition of its justness; or, failing in that, then in the hope of receiving from the honorable gentleman at the head of that department such information as would be likely to lead to the desired adjustment. The Hon. Fernando Wood kindly offered his services to your Committee, and through his good offices an interview was obtained with Secretary McCulloch. The chairman of your Committee explained the nature of the business intrusted to the Committee, and that they were authorized, on behalf of the corporation of the City of New York to demand payment of the amount of $893,000, which was advanced to and expended by the "Union Defence Committee" of the City of New York, in equipping regiments of United States volunteers during the years 1861 and 1862.

The honorable Secretary, in reply, stated to your Committee that he believed the claim to be a just one, and regretted his inability, in the absence of any special act of Congress, to liquidate it, stating at the same time that all claims of a like character heretofore settled

were in accordance with special acts enabling him to do so. He had no discretion whatever in the case, but suggested that in all probability the War Department would take cognizance of it and effect an equitable adjustment.

Your Committee, after returning their acknowledgments to the honorable Secretary for his kindness in according them an interview, and for the friendly interest he manifested in the case as presented by them, withdrew, and sought an interview with Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, which was readily obtained, again through the kind offices of the Hon. Fernando Wood.

After patiently and attentively listening to the statements and explanations of your Committee, the honorable Secretary of War very candidly admitted the claim to be an equitable one against the United States Government; spoke in the highest terms of the services rendered and sacrifices made by the City of New York in assisting to suppress the late Rebellion; and frankly admitted that the regiments forwarded from this city in times of the greatest peril had more than once, under Providence, been the means of saving the National Capital. He spoke in the most eulogistic terms of the important services rendered by regiments from this city, and regretted his inability to do the city justice by immediately liquidating its claim for expenses thus incurred in behalf of the General Government, stating that in the absence of the necessary authority from Congress, it was not competent for any department of the Government to take cognizance of the claim. He furthermore advised your Committee to request one of the city's representatives to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a special commission by Congress to audit the claim, promising them that he would extend every facility in his power tending to a settlement of it by such commission.

Your Committee, after making their acknowledgments to the honorable Secretary for his kindness, and the apparent interest he manifested in furtherance of the object of their mission to the Capital, withdrew.

It is evident that the only mode by which the city can be reimbursed the amount claimed from the General Government is the one pointed out by the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War; your Committee so informed the members of Congress from this city at a subsequent interview, and received from them a positive assurance that the interest of this city in this regard would be carefully attended to, and that the necessary steps would be immediately taken, solely with that object in view.

At an interview with the representatives of the city in Congress, on Friday last, and previous to the departure of your Committee for their homes, it was definitely settled that the advice of the Honorable Secretary Stanton should be implicitly followed, and the resolution providing for the appointment of the special commission would be introduced into the House of Representatives by one of our city members at an early day.

The marked attention with which the representations of your Committee were received, as well by the members of Congress as by the heads of the Treasury and War Departments, and the manifest desire of all to acknowledge the invaluable services rendered by this city to the General Government, at a time in the history of the late struggle when such assistance was of peculiar value, was received as an earnest of the desire to do New York simple justice by refunding, without any further unnecessary delay, the moneys then advanced in aid of the defenders of the Union, who were sent from this city for the protection of the then imperilled Capital of the Nation.

Your Committee cannot close this report of the journey to the National Capital without testifying the deep sense they entertain of the many obligations they are under to the representatives from this city in Congress for the many acts of kindness and courtesy extended to them, the deep solicitude expressed for the success of their application on behalf of the city, and for the unbounded hospitality of which they were the recipients during their sojourn at Washington. The reception accorded to your Committee by the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury and the War Departments was in the highest degree cordial and friendly; and our only regret proceeds from a consciousness of our total inability to reciprocate the many acts of kindness extended to your Committee by all parties with whom they have been brought into official relations while endeavoring to perform the duty intrusted to them by this Board. The civilities and attentions extended to them, they feel, were evidences of consideration intended to mark their character as representatives of the people of the city of New York, and were none the less gratifying on that account. On behalf of the people of the city, therefore, they hereby take occasion to acknowledge them, and to return their thanks for the many favors received; particular mention, in this connection, being made of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and the Representatives in Congress from this city, individually and collectively.

Inasmuch as Congress will, in all probability, adjourn at an early day, and before final action can be taken on the resolution for the appointment of the commission to audit the claim of this city upon the General Government, your Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable to continue the Committee until the reassembling of Congress, when their presence may be necessary in Washington, while the Commission shall have the aforesaid claim under consideration, and preparatory to its adjustment. Accordingly, they respectfully ask to submit the report of the progress they have made in furtherance of the object for which they were appointed, and to be continued in existence until it can be ascertained, at the reassembling of Congress, if they cannot be of further and greater service in assisting to arrange finally an equitable adjustment of the claim of the city for the reimbursement of moneys advanced to the General Government as indicated to the preamble and resolution under which they were appointed.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
JOHN HARDY,
THOMAS COMAN,
ROBERT MCGINNIS,
JAMES E. COULTER,
} *Special Committee.*

Alderman McQuade moved that the report be accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Alderman Norton moved to add to the motion the words "and that the Committee be continued as a committee of five of each branch of the Common Council," which amendment was accepted. The motion of Alderman McQuade, as amended, was then adopted. And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, page* 401. 1867.

X

STATED SESSION, FEBRUARY 1, 1869

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second of January, 1866, a resolution was approved by his Honor the Mayor, requesting the members of Congress from this city to urge the payment by the United States Government of the balance due and unpaid of the amount expended in the years 1861 and 1862 by this city, through the Union Defence Committee, in furnishing the United States troops with arms, ammunition, etc.; and,

WHEREAS, the representatives from this city in Congress have failed to effect a settlement of the claim of this city upon the general government, amounting to about eight hundred thousand dollars, as requested by the resolution above referred to; and as it is desirable that steps should be immediately taken to cause the above amount so expended to be refunded to the city; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to proceed to the Capital, and to urge upon the proper officials of the United States Government the necessity and propriety of settling the claim of the City of New York, being for moneys voluntarily tendered at a time when such pecuniary aid was of the first importance to the General Government, and upon the promise then given, or at least implied, that such money would be at some future time refunded to the City of New York, the expense attending the journey to and from Washington City, and all other incidental expenses, to be paid by the Comptroller, on presentation of the proper vouchers, signed by a majority of the special committee

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 1, 1869, and Aldermen Coulter, Miller, Hardy, McGrath and McQuade appointed such special committee on the part of this Board.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, February 11, 1869, and Assistant Aldermen Gibney, Pettit, Cregier, Culkin, and Hill appointed such special committee on the part of this Board.

Approved by the Mayor, February 12, 1869.

STATED SESSION, FEBRUARY 5, 1876

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, It is universally conceded that, next to the improvements of navigation at Hell Gate, in the East River, the most important work in the interest not only of this city but of the entire country, is the opening of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the commerce of the country—it may be said of the world—and as General Newton, the government engineer now in charge of the former work, has recently presented an elaborate and exhaustive report on the latter, in which he estimates the cost of the work to be about $1,000,000, and strongly recommended the Congress of the United States to appropriate that amount, and authorize this great facility to be added to the great natural advantages vouchsafed to

this city in the formation of this island, it is the imperative duty of the corporate authorities to second the effort of General Newton, in behalf of this great enterprise, which is, when completed, certain to add materially to the commercial facilities of the port, both domestic and foreign; and

WHEREAS, The general government is indebted to this city in the sum of one million of dollars, with interest thereon from May, 1861, advanced by the Corporation and expended through the agency of the Union Defence Committee of our citizens in organizing, arming, equipping, and transmitting one or more regiments of its citizen soldiers, who volunteered to assist in saving the then imperilled capital of the nation. No part of this money has ever been refunded, and although other cities and States have been reimbursed for moneys similarly expended, New York City has never yet received that measure of justice at the hands of the general government. This money could be advantageously used in the prosecution of the works in question, and the city should relinquish all claim for its payment if applied to the purposes indicated; be it therefore

Resolved, That the representatives in Congress from this city be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take such measures as they may consider best calculated to prevail upon the general government to undertake and complete the work of improving the navigation of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, so as to admit of the passage of vessels of heavy tonnage; and that the representatives in Congress from all the other parts of this State be and they are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to co-operate in the effort to secure to the commerce of the country this great and much needed facility of communication between the North and East Rivers and Long Island Sound; it being understood that this city will, in the event of the success of the measure, relinquish all claims against the government for the moneys advanced at the outbreak of the late war, and now amounting to nearly two millions of dollars; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be addressed by the Clerk of the Common Council to each of the representatives in Congress from the State of New York.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 3, 1876.

Approved by the Mayor, February 5, 1876.

These resolutions were introduced into the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Lapham, M. C., from New York, on March 30, 1876, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RENEWAL OF THE CITY CLAIM

Correspondence of the Mayor and Comptroller

Mayor's Office, *February* 18, 1885.

John Austin Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Mr. F. J. Twomey, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, has handed me a postal card from you asking for the correspondence between Mayor Grace and Comptroller Loew upon the subject of the moneys advanced by the City of New York in 1861 to the Union Defence Committee.

In accordance with your request to Mr. Twomey I send you a copy of the correspondence.

Mayor Grace desires me to inquire when your book will be published, and, if it is not to be ready soon, whether you will not be good enough to give him such information upon the subject as you may have at hand conveniently.

Yours respectfully,

Richard J. Morrisson,

Secretary.

Mayor's Office, New York, *February* 12, 1885.

Hon. Edward V. Loew, Comptroller.

Dear Sir:—On the 22d of April, 1861, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, adopted an ordinance appropriating one million dollars ($1,000,000) for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments and outfits of the soldiers who enlisted in the service of the State under a requisition of the President of the United States, and for the aid and support of their families.

This sum was disbursed by the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New York," which consisted of the Mayor and other officials and a number of prominent citizens.

The General Government, of this sum, repaid:

On October 19, 1861	$66,793 25
On May 12, 1862	40,215 50
Leaving a balance due	$892,991 25

which with accumulations of interest will make a large sum which should be restored to the City Treasury.

I am informed that the Board of Aldermen in 1866 and again in 1869 memorialized Congress with a view to legislation on the subject.*

I desire to be put in possession of all the facts in possession of your department, to the end that I may recommend to the Board of Aldermen such appropriate action as may be advisable to secure repayment of the balance due to the city.

The Government has reimbursed all advances, I believe, to the several State governments, and may do so in this instance with a municipal government.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) W. R. GRACE,
Mayor.

CITY OF NEW YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February* 13, 1885.

HON. WILLIAM R. GRACE, *Mayor.*

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, relative to the sum of $1,000,000 (one million dollars), raised by the Corporation of the City of New York under an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed on the 22d day of April, 1861, for the purpose of securing the necessary equipment and outfit for soldiers who enlisted in the service of the State, under a Requisition of the President of the United States, and for the aid and support of their families, which sum of money was disbursed by the Union Defence Committee of the City of New York, which consisted of the following officials:

The Mayor of the City of New York,
The Comptroller of the City of New York,
The President of the Board of Aldermen,
The President of the Board of Councilmen,

and many prominent citizens.

You ask me to furnish you with all the facts in possession of the Finance Department, in order that you may recommend to the Board of Aldermen such appropriate action as may be advisable to secure repayment from the General Government of the amount due the City for disbursements by the said Union Defence Committee.

The books of this Department show that "Union Defence Bonds of the City of New York" were issued for the sum of

* The Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and the Report of the Committee precede this Correspondence.

$1,000,000 (one million dollars), from April 30 to October 26, 1861, which was paid as required in various amounts to the Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee.

The account between the City and the Union Defence Committee also shows that the City was reimbursed the sum of $104,429.79 by the United States as follows:

Amount of warrant No. 3,596 on the Treasurer of the United States, received from F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, for Bill of Arms furnished to the Government through the Union Defence Committee as per letter of E. B. French, Second Auditor....		$66,793 25
Amount received from the United States Government for goods sold to John C. Fremont by the Union Defence Committee	$40,215 58	
Less Commissions and Expenses	2,578 96	
		37,636 54
		$104,429 79

Leaving a balance of $895,570.21 advanced by the City to the Union Defence Committee.

These accounts comprise all the official records relating to the subject in possession of the Finance Department.

For further information I respectfully refer you to Document No. 18, Board of Aldermen, September 9th, 1861, containing Reports and Documents of the Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New York, in which will be found copies of the Ordinance of the Common Council appropriating the sum of $1,000,000 (one million dollars) for the purpose above-named, the names of the Union Defence Committee and its officers, their proceedings and detailed statements of the amounts and objects of their expenditures.

I am informed that the Committee intended making another final report, but have no knowledge of any subsequent action.

I am also informed that John Austin Stevens, Esq., has recently collected all the papers of the Committee he could find, and has compiled them in a volume now in press, to be published shortly.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD V. LOEW,

(Signed,) *Comptroller.*

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